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The Hong Kong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.07.

December 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 94

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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December 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 65

Humidity 47 44

7830 日二初月十一

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

大英帝國十一月二十日香港

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\$35 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN PEACE SUGGESTION.

An Official Explanation from Berlin.

London, December 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a German official explanation regarding Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons on December 11, says that Germany received communication through a neutral country relating to Germany's war aims. This communication was so couched as to warrant the belief that it was made with the knowledge of Great Britain. Germany was ready to answer the enquiry and considered a direct verbal reply through a neutral to be the best course, but Germany's opponents did nothing to facilitate such a direct reply. Mr. Balfour's statement of December 11 was the first news received in Germany that the Allies were ready to receive a communication from Germany. No further steps had been taken by Germany.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Successful Attack by British Troops.

London, December 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states: We successfully attacked a post south of Bapaume. The garrison was either killed or taken prisoner. There was some bomb fighting this afternoon to the east of Bapaume, in a portion of the trench into which the enemy penetrated on Wednesday. A few additional prisoners were taken. The enemy's artillery displayed some activity south of the Scarpe and north-east of Ypres. Aeroplanes engaged the enemy during the attack at Bapaume on Wednesday. Bombs were dropped. Low reconnaissances were carried out and there was much fighting in the air. A Gotha and two other machines were brought down and three were driven down. All our machines returned.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Appeal from Black Sea Fleet.

London, December 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Government delegate telegraphs that Maximalist troops occupied Tamarovka and Kaluga, disarmed and arrested General Kornilov's shock troops and restored Revolutionary authority. The Commissioner of the Black Sea Fleet telegraphs asking for the immediate despatch of all the Black Sea detachments, with numerous machine-guns. He says the Military Cadets are attacking Hostoff with armoured cars.

Military Disputes.

London, December 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent, General Krylenko telegraphs that General Tchernov has refused to come to see him at Petrograd and has removed from the Command the Commissioner of the Fifth Army. He announces his arrival at Divinsk and adds that the Committee of the Fifty Army has undertaken to arrange an armistice on its front. General Boldyrev, the Commander of the Army, has been dismissed and arrested.

The Soviet at Moscow has seized the works of the great Moscow newspaper *Russkaya Slovo* for publishing rumours that General Krylenko's seizure of the General Staff Headquarters was carried out on the insistence of the German Headquarters.

Overawing the Cadets.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 13th instant, says the Bolshevik Government, while proclaiming the Cadets' demonstration at the opening of the Constituent Assembly on the 11th instant as absurd, has taken the strongest measures to overawe the Cadets. It has concentrated 8,000 Maximalist troops in the vicinity of Tauride Palace, which is itself swarming with troops, and has prohibited the admission of members unless they have passes signed by the Maximalist Commissioners. The Red Guards have raided the Cadet Headquarters and the rooms of the Socialist leader, M. Tchernoff.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

A Resumption of the Negotiations.

London, December 14.
A German official message states:—The Russian delegation again arrived at Brest-Litovsk on December 12 for a continuation of the armistice negotiations. The next plenary sitting is on December 13.

Peace Powers.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on December 13, says M. Trotsky announces that if an armistice is signed at Brest-Litovsk, the Commissioners are empowered to enter into peace negotiations.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

London December 13.
The Chief Rabbi, in a letter to His Majesty the King, on behalf of the Jewish communities of the Empire, congratulating him on the historic victories of his Army in the Holy Land, says:—"The occupation of Jerusalem, following so closely on the epoch-making declaration of the Government on Palestine as the national home of the Jewish people, causes the hearts of millions of my brethren in the world to throb with deepest gratitude. The Almighty House of Israel fervently prays for the complete and lasting success of His Majesty's forces everywhere." His Majesty the King has replied expressing his deep appreciation of the congratulations. The Chief Rabbi has telegraphed General Allenby his heartfelt congratulations. The Chief Rabbi has arranged that special praise and thanksgiving at the taking of Jerusalem shall be included in the service at the Synagogue to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Value of the Anglo-French Detachments.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states: It is estimated that 150,000 Austro-Germans have been lost since the beginning of the offensive in Trentino. Nevertheless, the enemy is renewing his desperate attempts to enter the plain, employing whole divisions in each attack. These, after enormous sacrifices, generally succeed in conquering some outpost or advanced trench, only to find the position dominated by Italian guns. Apparently Generals Sosza and von Below are determined to pass the Alps bulkhead before the severe winter sets in. Italian reports have ascertained that the enemy concentrated 1,500 guns on less than a ten-mile front between the Brenta and Piave Rivers and, when all fired simultaneously, houses at Cittadella, Castelfranco and Treviso were shaken by the concussion.

Judging from the present action, the enemy has reverted to his original idea that entry to the plain is only possible by the capture of the Grappa Mountains Pass, but up to the present he has encountered redoubtable resistance. Whole battalions of Italians are allowing themselves to be destroyed in preference to yielding. Now the Anglo-French Allies are beside and behind the Italians and their intervention has saved the day, giving a well-deserved rest and breathing space to the Italians, who have endured the unparalleled strain of five weeks of unremitting and unsheltered fighting.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Aerial Activity.

London, December 13.
A French communiqué states: Since December 10, nine enemy aeroplanes have been brought down. Our aeroplanes dropped ten thousand kilograms of explosives, especially on the aerodromes of Colman and Schlestadt, the depot at Logelbach, factories at Rombach and several railway stations, with effective results.

A French communiqué states: There is lively artillery firing on both banks of the Meuse. Aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk, but there are no casualties.

Blitz Fighting on British Front.

London, December 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the Bavarian attack east of Bapaume mentioned last night resulted in bitter fighting all day long. The enemy retained possession of some of the early captured ground but is encountering a ceaseless harassing fire in trying to dig himself in and cover the situation. The lost ground is such as will not afford him any advantage. A tremendous enemy bombardment blazed up this morning. We thundered a reply and nothing followed. There are rumours that the struggle has boiled up again this afternoon. No particulars have been received. The correspondent pays a warm tribute to our wonderful artillery work on this sector, while the infantry dash is described as more reminiscent of football than a battlefield with bombs.

The Enemy Attacks.

London, December 13.
Accounts of yesterday's fighting show that the enemy, after heavy preparation, attacked from the north of our positions on the Hindenburg line to the east of Bapaume and also on a wider front from the east and north-east against the angle of our trench lines, to the south of Rencourt-lez-Guignicourt. We repelled both attacks with heavy enemy losses. The enemy subsequently attacked on the latter front, penetrating the obliterated trenches at the apex of the angle. We killed or took prisoners a few Germans reaching the trenches elsewhere. There was local fighting throughout the day on a small portion of trench in which the enemy gained a foothold, without change in the situation. We repelled raiders to the south-west of La Barre and inflicted casualties as the result of patrol encounters, to the east of Zonnebeke.

The German Version.

London, December 14.
A German official report says:—We captured several shelters to the east of Bapaume. An artillery duel between Moevres and Vendhuile increased in violence this morning.

THE SUBMARINE SITUATION.

London, December 14.
Reuter learns from well informed quarters that the Government know with certainty the German minimum submarine losses and also their maximum output. It is believed the latter has been reached and since the monthly losses of submarines is now approaching the monthly output, it seems that with the increasing means at the Allies' disposal the German programme of operations for 1918 cannot exceed what has already been applied. The situation calls for the exercise of the greatest economy in food but it is justifiable to express the belief that the menace has reached its worst stage as an effective force. There is every reason to believe the enemy submarine operations should not only be held in the near future but gradually repressed as our defensive work is neutralising the enemy output.

THE MAXIMALISTS' METHODS.

Petrograd, December 14.
The Bolshevik News Agency announces that in the event of the majority in the Constituent Assembly not favouring the authority of the Soviets it is proposed to exclude such constitutional democrats and also to hold re-elections because in many places the Constitutional Democrats suborned the electoral committee. The Bolshevik Commissioners have issued a proclamation concluding: "Down with the bourgeoisie. There must be no place in the Constituent Assembly for landlords and capitalists." There have been further arrests of Cadet leaders.

The Maximalist decree also deprives of the right to spend money at the cost of the State a number of Russian diplomatic representatives abroad, including the Ambassadors to Japan, China, Egypt and Spain, and the Consul-General in Korea.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

London, December 14.
An Italian official message states: We regained the great part of the trenches in the Colle di Aberrotta region which we were unable to re-occupy on Tuesday. We sanguinely repulsed two violent attacks in the Calcino Valley. The enemy attacked in force eastward of Brenta at mid-day. The attack continued fiercely in the afternoon and ceased at night owing to the heavy enemy losses. A powerful attack at Calidro and Pappeyex broke down.

DUTCH WIRELESS SCHEME.

The Hague, December 14.
The Government has asked for a credit of five million florins for the erection by the Telefunken Company of Berlin of a wireless station for communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies, the receiving installation to be ready in three months and the sending installation in eighteen months.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, December 13.
For the week ending December 8, the French arrivals were 845 and the sailings 987. One vessel over 1,000 and none under that figure were sunk, while three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

PILL-BOXES FIASCO.

Huns' Newest Defence System Beaten.

Concealed in the ruins of shattered farmhouses and cottages, cleverly covered with earth and vegetation, it is almost impossible for the "pill-boxes" to be detected on aeroplane photographs.

But the "pill-box" has failed. Our troops have advanced and captured the whole of an elaborate contrived system of fortification with Sir Douglas Haig says, light losses.

Thrilling stories of how the British dealt with the "pill-boxes" are told in despatches from the British correspondents at the front:

Mr. Percival Phillips says: A stout concrete dug-out half-way between Westhoek and Zonnebeke remains a menace to the advance of the British infantry, who push forward unconscious of their presence until devastating machine-gun fire is opened.

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What is Hindering Japan's Progress.

In his address to the members of the Japanese Parliamentary Mission, who were entertained recently by the Japan Society at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, 115, Broadway, New York, Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Society, said: "Nothing could be more beneficial to Japan and the United States than free communication and quicker interchange of ideas. The Parliamentary Mission, which arrived here yesterday from Washington, is in this country to study the working of our Governmental machinery, and to carry back to Japan an exact account of conditions in America affecting the relations between the two nations.

The Mission is composed of five members, representing the four great political parties of Japan, and is headed by T. Maeda, a jurist, and for many years adviser to the Government of Siam. The other members are T. Shimada, a member of the Tokio bar; K. Mochizuki, a member of the party in opposition to the present Japanese Premier, Y. Ushio, and S. Yamane. Mr. Russell made the address of welcome, and Mr. Maeda responded on behalf of the Mission. The other speakers were Mr. Alton B. Parker and Mr. Marcus Knecht.

Mr. Russell urged the members of the Mission to carry back to Japan three ideas. First, he said, there should be, if possible, a reduction of cable tolls between the United States and Japan. In the second place, he called attention to the fact that there are few English publications in Japan. These, he said, constituted the only means Americans have of obtaining current information regarding Japan, and urged that these publications be kept effective and reliable. His third suggestion was for a broader knowledge of the English language in Japan.

"One of the greatest barriers to Japan's progress, and intercourse with the outside world is the Chinese ideograph," said Mr. Russell. "National pride and conservative literary instinct prompts you to cling to it. But any one who is at all mindful of your destiny as a nation must realise the importance of a wider use of the Roman alphabet, so that intercourse with you may be facilitated.

"These, it is hoped, are practical suggestions. We have dallied too long in the nebulous and unproductive realm of sentiment and oratory. Let us do something constructive."

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hong Kong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hong Kong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

of the shelters survived the bombardment.

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NOTICES.



GENERAL NEWS.

Our Army Commanders.
The British Army does not advertise—it is one of its many attractions—but one may doubt whether anonymity is not carried too far when you find that the general public are not so much as acquainted with the names of the Army Commanders, some of whom command as many as 50,000 men. The Army Commanders under Sir Douglas Haig are today General Horne, General Plumer, General Byng, General Rawlinson, General Gough. It is a humiliation to all of us, adds The Globe, that such names as Ramsey Macdonald, Snowden, Trevelyan, Ponsonby, Moral, and Outhwaite are far more familiar.

Crossing the Atlantic on a

TON OF COAL.

Among the many inventions offered to the Inventions Board of the Council of Defence is one in by an American, Mr. G. T. Girogossian, who lives in Boston, Massachusetts, and Congress itself has taken a great interest in it. It has to do with the storage of energy, which the inventor claims will revolutionise Atlantic transportation. He declares that his invention will drive a vessel across the Atlantic on the power derived from a singleton of coal. This has been reported upon so favourably after an investigation that Congress has voted an appropriation to go into the matter more thoroughly and experiment.

Chinese Railway Disaster.

After the fall of Changsha the retreating Northern soldiers made a rush on the railway station. They got into an empty train and wanted the station-master to despatch the train at once to Yochow. The station-master, however, refused to comply with their request, as he was expecting another train to get into Changsha from Yochow. His remonstrances were, however, of no avail, for the soldiers promptly seized the train and started off for Yochow. Somewhere down the line the two trains met, with the result that over 300 soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. Most of the victims belonged to the 17th Mixed Brigade and the 20th Division. A few Anhui troops were also among the casualties.

An Unrecorded Tragedy of the Sea.

The s.s. Tsimon Maru No. 18 (2,444 tons), which has not been heard of since Sept. 8th, has now been given up as a total loss, says the Kobe Herald. The steamer left Hankow Sept. 8th for Wakayama. Messrs. Hashimoto and Co., the owners, as well as the Admiralty, have made every possible search for the missing steamer, but without success. The company sent Mr. Misgarhi away on Oct. 1st to ascertain the fate of the steamer, but he was unable to obtain any news. The steamer is insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company for \$400,000. The Company is considering what steps should be taken for the families of the crew, numbering 88. As the Tsimon Maru No. 18 was heavily laden with ore and as it is known that exceptionally severe weather set in in the Eastern Sea shortly after she left the mouth of the Yangtze, there is only too much reason to fear that the vessel foundered with all hands.

How To Staff a University.

Those who advocate the establishment of a University in the Straits (says the Singapore Free Press) may like to take account of what the President of the Board of Education said at Cardiff. If they wished to have a great university the first step was to secure great men to teach in it. The great universities of the world had been founded by great men of genius, of inspiration, and of driving force, who could kindle the souls of their students and diffuse an enthusiasm for the high things of learning. Therefore, to establish a strong and powerful university was to get great men, and he would say that not a bad way of getting great men was to pay them well. A university fitted with fine first-class professors was a university commanding respect, one filled with 100 second-class professors. All the great universities of the world had built up their reputation on the teaching powers, the research work, the inspiration, and the influence of the number of great characters in each.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1917.

SPIES AND THE WAR.

As is well known, the war had not been long in progress when it became known in England and other parts of the British Empire that spying was very rife on behalf of the enemy, and particularly on behalf of Germany—who has apparently always had much faith in the underhand work of her spies, and has in consequence long maintained a costly, secret service of this detectable nature. The "suspects" in England were soon run to earth, and little trouble was feared when once the interment of enemy aliens became general. As a matter of fact, England has been comparatively free from the baneful influence of spies, and though it was fairly generally believed that every German or Austrian waiter or clerk in London, and in other large English cities, was likely to aid their native country—for the customary amount of pounds, shillings and pence—it was equally well-known that the official information that they were likely to glean was practically negligible and certainly much more likely to cause the recipients of it more confusion than that it should prove a matter of anxiety to the British authorities. Indeed it may safely be concluded that, despite all their efforts, German agents, great or insignificant, obtained little of value and nothing whatever of military importance regarding British war preparations either before or since the war began. And it is a matter for much satisfaction that in no espionage case of any importance was an Englishman involved. Casement was a rebel—not a spy; and, even more than either, he was a half-demented ultra patriot on behalf of his native country's supposed grievances. Ireland may have legitimate grievances—and what country has not?—but they certainly were not of the nature of the kind which the misguided Casement imagined. The only matter in which spying or something that may have been akin to it occurred by which England suffered was in the death of Lord Kitchener, his Staff and the officers and men of H. M. S. Hampshire. And it is certain as such a matter can be at present that if the enemy were informed of the Hampshire's departure, it was from the Basque and not from the British side of the North Sea. During the whole course of the war, up till the present time, no Briton holding high office has ever been suspected for an instant of being involved in any kind of espionage or traitorous dealing with the enemy. Such conduct is totally alien to the British character, and it is inconceivable that any amount of gold or the furtherance of any pet scheme, political ideal, or intrigue of any kind, could cause any Briton occupying a high position in public affairs to sell his honour and his country's trust to the enemy.

Unfortunately events are proving, as indeed many events have already proved, that such a happy state of affairs is by no means the case elsewhere. It is well-known what took place in Russia before and since the Revolution. A man, who had been Premier was found guilty of treason, General Sakhovnikoff, who occupied the position of Minister for War, was sentenced on a similar charge. And it is reported, on what appear to be the merits of a similar verdict that the Tsarina, who was born a German, was implicated in the deplorable crime of assisting the enemy. In Italy, several trials of important public officials have recently taken place on similar charges of complicity. Worse even than this, the honour and fair name of high-spirited and noble France is being besmirched by certain charges which are now being brought against men who until recently occupied very high positions in French political circles. M. M. J. V., who in M. Briand's administration was Minister for the Interior, stands indicted on a charge of betraying his country, while a charge of a like nature has, one of the most recent telegrams informs us, been brought against M. Cailloux, who, a few years ago, was Premier.

Spies, high and low, are recruited by various motives, and when the spy is working on behalf of his own country he is sometimes more to be admired than condemned. But the individual who, taking advantage of his position, turns against his own country and gives away valuable information, is not only a spy but a traitor of the basest kind, and, if found guilty, no punishment can be too severe for him. It is too early to comment upon the important cases that are at present engaging the attention of the French Government—and indeed it would be very injudicious to do so in any case—but the hope may be expressed that the fair fame and name of our great and gallant Ally will no longer be besmirched with such imputations at a time when France, to a man, is ready to fight and die if need be for the past glory and the future greatness of a noble country.

Well Punished.

We were extremely glad to see that Mr. Dyer Ball took a serious view of the case in which a Chinese was brought before him for the theft of a cat and in which it was shown that the animal was caught in an infernal trap, with the result that its leg was badly broken. We all know that the lower class of Chinese have not much regard for the feelings of dumb animals; indeed, some of them appear to take a special delight in inflicting torture on the poor creatures. This particular individual was not greatly concerned at the result of his actions since he quite impudently referred to His Worship that "of course" the cat's leg was broken, as it had been caught in a trap.

With the magistrate, we regret that there was no power to order the defendant a thorough flogging; all the same, we congratulate him on sending the man to gaol for three months—a sentence which was in every way deserved.

Apart from instances of this kind, endless cruelty to animals goes on in Hongkong, and nobody seems concerned to become the friend of these dumb creatures. Everywhere else but in Hongkong, a sharp eye is kept on those who ill-treat animals; here the native population seems to be able to do anything in this respect which "old custom" sanctions. It is refreshing, however, occasionally to find a magistrate like Mr. Dyer Ball, who, when the offender is brought before him, sees that the punishment is made to fit the crime.

The Shipping Outlook.

The speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Eric Geddes regarding the shipping outlook is one that should give rise to a feeling of quiet satisfaction. It was a plain, outspoken statement, in which no attempt was made to over-paint the picture. Coming from one who is thoroughly conversant with the actual facts, it carries authority, and all through it there runs a note of confidence that, if the nation does all it ought to do, we need have no fear of what submarine can accomplish. We were especially glad to note that Sir Eric was inclined to view the matter rather from the point of the worst the enemy is able to do to us than to take up the attitude that all is and must necessarily be well. We have no patience with the type of Cabinet Minister who allows himself to be deluded by success and who shoots from the hipshot that we are winning all along the line. In a matter of this sort, the less said the better; actions, after all, speak louder than words. It will be time to go into ecstacies of delight when the menace is absolutely and finally overcome. Meantime, the nation can do all that is required of it towards attaining that happy end.

Where We Stand.

Sir Eric tells us quite plainly that the submarine menace is not yet mastered, but while that is so he says the downward trend of picking and the upward curve of shipbuilding continue to be satisfactory, as also does the progressive rise in the destruction of U-boats. More than that, we are assured that there is no reason to doubt that the situation in this last-named respect will continue gradually to improve. We have not yet reached that stage when we can say that we are making up in new construction what we are losing by the enemy's campaign, but we have the gratifying knowledge that the tendency is all in that direction. Great efforts are being made at home to increase our shipbuilding output, and we see that the time is not far off when more men and women work in this great industry. The people now know that the situation is, as it were, a stalemate of a kind.

Spies, high and low, are recruited by various motives, and when the spy is working on behalf of his own country he is sometimes more to be admired than condemned. But the individual who, taking advantage of his position, turns against his own country and gives away valuable information, is not only a spy but a traitor of the basest kind, and, if found guilty, no punishment can be too severe for him. It is too early to comment upon the important cases that are at present engaging the attention of the French Government—and indeed it would be very injudicious to do so in any case—but the hope may be expressed that the fair fame and name of our great and gallant Ally will no longer be besmirched with such imputations at a time when France, to a man, is ready to fight and die if need be for the past glory and the future greatness of a noble country.

DAY BY DAY.

WHO EVER KNEW TRUTH PUT TO THE WORSE IN A FREE AND OPEN ENCOUNTER?—MILTON.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the fifth anniversary of Amundsen's arrival at the South Pole.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2a. 11/7sd. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

New Path. Tenders are being invited for the construction of a path from May Road Station to Tregunter Mansions.

Kallan Output. The total output of the Kallan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 1 amounted to 61,898 tons and the sales during the period, to 66,525 tons.

Stowaway Sentenced. This morning, the Chinese who was charged with being a stowaway, and who was found in a ventilator shaft, was sent to prison by Mr. J. R. Wood for three months.

The Examination Service. It is notified that the Commodore has appointed Lieutenant Frederick Madway, R.N., to be Officer in charge of the Examination Service, vice Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Ronald Pittie Martin, R.N.R.

Alleged Brass Theft. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing 200 lbs of brass, valued at \$100, from a ship in the Naval Dockyard. Defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner. His Worship adjourned the case fitting bail at \$50.

Crying Wares. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with crying his wares (books) yesterday. Defendant admitted the offence.

A European present in Court asked if he might be allowed to speak on the case. His Worship: Defendant has admitted making a noise; roo! morning. Bandmen Musical Comedy Co.

We see from B-musical papers to hand that the B-musical Musical Comedy Company is having a most successful season there. Among the members are several of the artists who appeared here some time back with Mr. Wolsey Charles, including, besides himself, Miss Dore Delaro, Miss Elsie Videa, Mr. Bernard Ansell, Mr. Reeves Hansford and Mr. Clayton Robbins.

Jumped into Harbour. A European Police Sergeant told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court morning, that a defendant picked up a piece of lead from outside a shop at Shaukiwan. It appeared that the owner of the lead gave chase and defendant jumped into the harbour. Eventually he found the water a bit cold, for he soon came out again, and was arrested. His Worship sent him to prison for six weeks.

Ship Surgeons.

It is notified that the Office Administering the Government has, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, appointed until further notice the ship surgeons for the time being, being duly qualified persons, of all ships in respect of which special licences have been granted under Section 14 of the said Ordinance, to be medical officers for the purposes of Sections 25 to 29 of the said Ordinance.

NEXT YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

It is notified that the following Public and General Holidays will be observed as Government Holidays in 1918:—

Public Holiday.

Empire Day, Friday, 24th May.

General Holiday.

Tuesday, 1st January.

Monday, 11th February.

Good Friday, 29th March.

Sunday, 30th March.

Easter Monday, 1st April.

Whit Monday, 20th May.

King's Birthday, Monday, 3rd June.

Monday, 5th August.

Monday, 14th October.

Monday, 11th November.

Christmas Day, Wednesday, 25th December.

Thursday, 26th December.

WOMEN AND WAR.

What they are Winning.

Women are not going to suffer for doing their duty, and vacating at once the posts they have held in trust for our men when they return from the war. It is a pity there is an impression abroad that they will, says Jessie E. Dunbar, in the *Daily Mirror*.

The Dollar.

Before the war we women

had to undertake responsibilities, and most of us looked upon work as a temporary measure, something that would afford money until we accomplished our destiny and married. We therefore, in many cases, took comparatively well-paid work, even, if it led nowhere, and were unwilling to trouble ourselves with anything but the task in hand. We did not, like a man, view a business as a whole and endeavour to share the conduct and profits of it. The war has changed this. We have been forced by necessity into positions held by men, and in carrying on have learned something of the mental attitude of the men.

We have also discovered new careers. The "land" girl was unknown, and farm work would not have been considered suitable for a woman. The small army of forewomen who direct labour are learning that though hitherto they have explored unknown fields of labour for women there are vast regions still awaiting the pioneer.

The girl who helped to make the 1917 harvest a success may, loving her work, wish to continue in it, and when she has discovered her own capabilities and the possibilities of farming it is probable she may not be content to be a "hand," but will get her own bit of land and become a farmer.

The ideal of every country should be to be self-supporting. It would be a fine thing if Britain grew all the food she needed; submarines could not worry us then. Women are beginning to realise this, and with the men will work to this end.

Britain after the war, I fancy, will be more of an agricultural country. There will be fewer luxuries and fewer townspeople. Our overseas kin are teaching us by demonstration what fine human beings a wider, more natural, life develops.

Our men always have been pioneers. They have a gift for colonisation. We women have

accompanied them, made their homes, and not failed in courage. Singularly few women, however, have gone out to "undiscovered countries" alone. Emigrants have gone to the Overseas dominions, but the woman with a little money, unlike the British man, has stayed at home until she married.

The war has altered this. Women, by doing more important work, have grown stronger; they know what they can do.

If one can farm in Britain why not in Australia or Canada? The men from overseas are happier and better off than the average middle-class man or woman in the big cities here.

We women have been condoned with our lack of vision and inability to stand alone in regard to affairs. It was true we did not see very much outside our family and our home—where we were primarily and principally our affairs. It is only during these last fifty years that women have come out into the world as workers, and time was needed for us to adjust ourselves to different conditions.

We went at our new tasks pretty well and proved adaptable, but our pace was forced by the war. Instead of being confined to the less important work we were forced into positions that were held by men of ability.

To-day able women, though not rare, are not as numerous as the able man. It will take us a little longer to catch up to him.

We are learning the big lesson that to succeed in any task we must see the thing whole, not merely our bit of it. That has been the big difference between the man's and woman's view in the past. The men who succeed are those who can take a broad view of affairs.

We shall not be able to occupy important positions, but

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 15, 1892.)

The Dollar.

December 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8s."

Marine Officers' Association.

December 15.—Last night the fifth half-yearly general meeting of the British Marine Officers Association was held in the Society's new and commodious Rooms on Praya Central. There was a large attendance of members and the President, Captain A. Tillet, occupied the chair. It was announced that the Hon. Treasurer, Captain H. Bathurst, had, owing to the extreme pressure of his time and the increase of work caused by the rapid influx of members, tendered his resignation. A cordial vote of thanks for his past services was tendered him and Captain H. A. Harris (steersman Namus) was unanimously elected Hon. Treasurer in his stead. The election of Mr. Obsorne Dacan as Permanent Secretary was confirmed.

The Volunteer Force.

December 19.—At a small and somewhat frigid meeting in the City Hall this evening the following resolutions were passed:—

"That it is desirable to establish and maintain a Volunteer force to Hongkong on the understanding that it is the wish of the Government that the force should be brought into as near touch as possible with the military forces."

"That it is desirable to appoint a committee to secure recruits before 31st January next."

"H. E. the Governor (who occupied the chair) asked the following gentlemen to join the committee:—Mr. J. J. Frazee, Q. C., the Hon. J. H. Steward Lockhart, Lt. Col. Jerrard, D. A. G., Mr. C. J. Holliday, Capt. McGillicuddy, and Mr. J. Armstrong, Mr. Holliday asked to be excused, the others accepted. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

Boxing.

December 20.—There was a very poor attendance last night (compared with the first performance) at the City Hall, when the combined forces of the Victoria Recreation Club, Army, Navy, Volunteer, Military and Victoria English schoolboys went through a very well arranged and well executed programme. The athletic displays and the various contests which went so well on the first occasion were repeated, with undiminished success.

A very pretty spar between the two lightweight amateurs of the V.R.C., Mr. H. J. Gudge and Mr. C. T. Robinson, was about the best seen in this Colony for a very long time. Mr. Robinson was hardly quite in form, owing to his recent illness, but made a much better stand than might have been expected.

Private Secretary.

THE DISAPPEARING JUNK.

Chinese forsaking them for steamers.

The Chinese junk, that clumsy, picture-que craft which has figured so largely in the sea lives of the Chinese, is gradually disappearing from the ocean trade routes. Where there were hundreds of the big, awkward ships in coast-wise traffic, to-day there are but a dozen. The two reasons given for the decline in junk trade are the invasion of steam craft and the losses incurred through brigands. Statistics from practically every port in China furnish ample evidence that the day of the junk is passed.

The name junk as applied to the largest of Chinese sailing craft is a corruption of the Portuguese juncos, which in turn was taken from the Malay *ojong*. The first Chinese boats, perhaps not so large as the present day junk, were the invention of Ho Sien-kue, a pious woman, who became one of the eight Taoist genii, according to the Chinese version. This first boat appeared in the third century before the Christian era. In medieval times the Chinese proved adventurous voyagers, travelling to the Straits Settlements, India and Japan. At one time junks formed the Chinese navy.

The few junks that are still seen on the trade routes, notwithstanding their uncouth shape, huge square sails, high stems, rakish masts and general clumsy appearance, are picture-que. With their bizarre hulls, brilliantly painted to frighten away sea devils, fish eyes bulging from the bow; the gingerbread work and carvings; the brown and black sails, often speckled with numerous patches; gay coloured pennants flying from the mast top and the half clad, almost grotesquely garbed crew—they present a picture in the world.

As early as 1911 the gradual extinction of the junk trade was foreshadowed. Although a cheap means of transportation, the modern steam and gasoline boats proved, from a commercial standpoint, superior, and with each year the old junk has been supplanted by steam craft. The Maritime Customs' Return of Trade and Trade Reports for 1916 show that the decline in the arrival of sea-going junks at Tientsin was 30 per cent. and clearances 29 per cent. as compared with 1915. Similar declines occurred at Chefoo, and other northern ports. While the number of junks show an increase in arrivals and departures in Shanghai the tonnage has declined.

In South China even greater destruction has been wrought in the junk trade, and this was due chiefly to brigandage, particularly in the Pearl River delta. Practically all the Commissioners of Customs in the South China ports, in their last annual reports, refer to the manner in which the Chinese junk is giving way to the steam vessels.

The ability of the steam vessel to escape the pirates, by virtue of its speed, and also because of the foreign protection afforded it, has led to its being engaged by shippers in preference to the junks. Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul at Hongkong, in his report to the United States Government, states that the Commissioner at Canton in his 1916 report shows the value of junk trade passing through his offices in that year was only Tls. 38,000,000, instead of the Tls. 39,000,000 of the preceding year.

The decrease, he stated, was due entirely to the two causes mentioned previously. The Commissioner at Lappa describes conditions at length and indicates that most of the lost trade of the port of 1915 was due to brigandage. At Kongmoo only 1,811 junks cleared that port as compared with 4,610 in 1915. The consul further remarked that the junk trade was being killed, and although at a higher freight rate, the trade was going to steam vessels.

A result of the trade going to foreign style vessels means that it will never return again to the

HON. E. S. MONTAGU.

His Movements in India.

The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State, and party consisting of Lord Donoughmore, Chairman of the Committees, House of Lords, Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., Sir William Duke, Member of the Council of India, Mr. M. G. Seton, Secretary, Judicial and Police Departments, India Office, Mr. Kitch, Private Secretary, and Mr. Parsons, Assistant Private Secretary, proceeded to Delhi on November 9.

A correspondent of the Associated Press of India who arrived in Bombay, as an ordinary passenger, by the same vessel as the Secretary of State, says that Mr. Montagu and the other members of his party all travelled unpretentiously like other P. and O. passengers with whom they mixed freely on the voyage which was an uneventful one. None of the party allowed themselves to be interviewed on the subject of their mission, on which Mr. Montagu is understood to have still an entirely open mind, his object in visiting India being, as already announced in Parliament, to discuss with the Viceroy and other authorities, official and non-official, in this country the best method of carrying out the policy announced on September 20th.

He has brought no cut and dried scheme with him and is desirous of hearing all sides before committing himself to any one set of proposals.

It will be remembered as the Viceroy has already stated, that he sent an invitation to Mr. Chamberlain, when still in office, and suggested that he should proceed to India this cold weather, and when Mr. Montagu succeeded to office, Lord Chelmsford transferred the invitation to him.

Mr. Montagu is thus merely carrying out what had been promised to his predecessor. The association with the mission of two such experienced and respected members of Parliament as Lord Donoughmore and Mr. Roberts, also of so broad-minded an Anglo-Indian administrator as Sir William Duke, and of so trusted a member of the Home Civil Service as Mr. Seton, should be a guarantee that the enquiry will be impartially conducted and that no decision will be come to until all sides have been fully heard.

No pronouncement of any kind can be expected for some time and probably not until after the return of the Secretary of State to England. No particulars of the places in India to be visited by the Secretary of State were procurable on board, nothing more being known there about the programme, than has already been announced by the Government of India, but interviews granted by the Secretary of State to the members of representative bodies and other persons of importance will naturally be of an informal character and will not therefore be reported.

Throughout his visit Mr. Montagu will act in the closest co-operation with the Viceroy and Government of India.

Sir John Anderson. His Excellency Sir John Anderson's condition remains unchanged says a Ceylon message of November 23.

junk. A few Chinese merchants still prefer to ship their goods in native style boats, because of the cheapness; but after repeated robberies, they find it much more economical to use the steam vessel. The passing of the junk is only what might be expected, from progress and is similar to the passing of the old sailing schooner. Comparatively few of the old four-masters are seen on the seas to-day. The greater cargo-carrying, speedier steam craft have superseded the graceful old sailer, and the few remaining in the trade are principally lumber carriers.

So this picturesque assemblage of coloured wood and square sails, which looks as though the builders might have begun their task in the antediluvian age, is doomed to extinction, like many other things Chinese.

GENUINE CLUB COURTESY.

A correspondent (says the New York *Outlook*) sends us the following interesting account of how a group of clubmen are doing their bit to help win the war in rather a unique fashion:

"The aristocratic club of a flourishing city in central New York had long been famous for the number of young bloods who assembled every afternoon just before dinner for their cocktails and every evening for their highballs. The club was the drinking place for the well-to-do men of the city, and no attempt was made to disguise it. Recently the Federal Government established a military depot in this city for a specialised arm of the service. The city club, with laudable patriotism, immediately threw open its doors to all the commissioned officers of the service. The lounge-room, the dining room, the library, the pool-room, are filled every day with men in khaki. But Uncle Sam has issued an order that no liquor shall be served to a man in uniform, and the club obeyed the rule to the letter. Not an officer, even in his private room, could obtain a drink. Much sympathy was felt by the civilian club members because of the enforced abstinence of their soldier guests; the sympathy soon took a tinge of shame, and finally blossomed into a rare chivalry. The members of the club said among themselves 'It is bad form for us to be taking our drinks in the presence of these men who are deprived of theirs. Let us cut it out.' So the members of the club voluntarily pledged themselves not to drink in the presence of the officers. It may be called total abstinence by courtesy. For many weeks, now, practically no liquor of any kind has been served to any one in the club, although the wine cellars and the bar are well stocked. The two bartenders, with their legitimate occupations gone, have been turned to food waiters, and do not seem to resent the change. The club is just as popular as ever, and its members have a glow of virtue in the feeling that they are doing voluntarily what Uncle Sam compels their brothers-in-arms to do under penalty."

Air Raid Trophies.

Many lives have been risked during the London air raids by persons running from shelter to pick up pieces of scrap metal. In one case in North London a boy and a sailor had a rough scuffle for a formidable piece of metal. The former secured it, and while the two pursued their search some more shrapnel fell, wounding both of them on the back of the hands. The sailor ultimately purchased the disputed fragment for 2s.

SAKURA BEER



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Death of An Australian Cricketer. Major B. J. Wardill, for many years secretary of the Melbourne Cricket Club, whose death at the age of seventy-five years is announced by Reuter, was prominently identified with various Australian tours in this country, says a Home paper. He came here as manager of the team of 1886 led by H. J. H. Scott, and

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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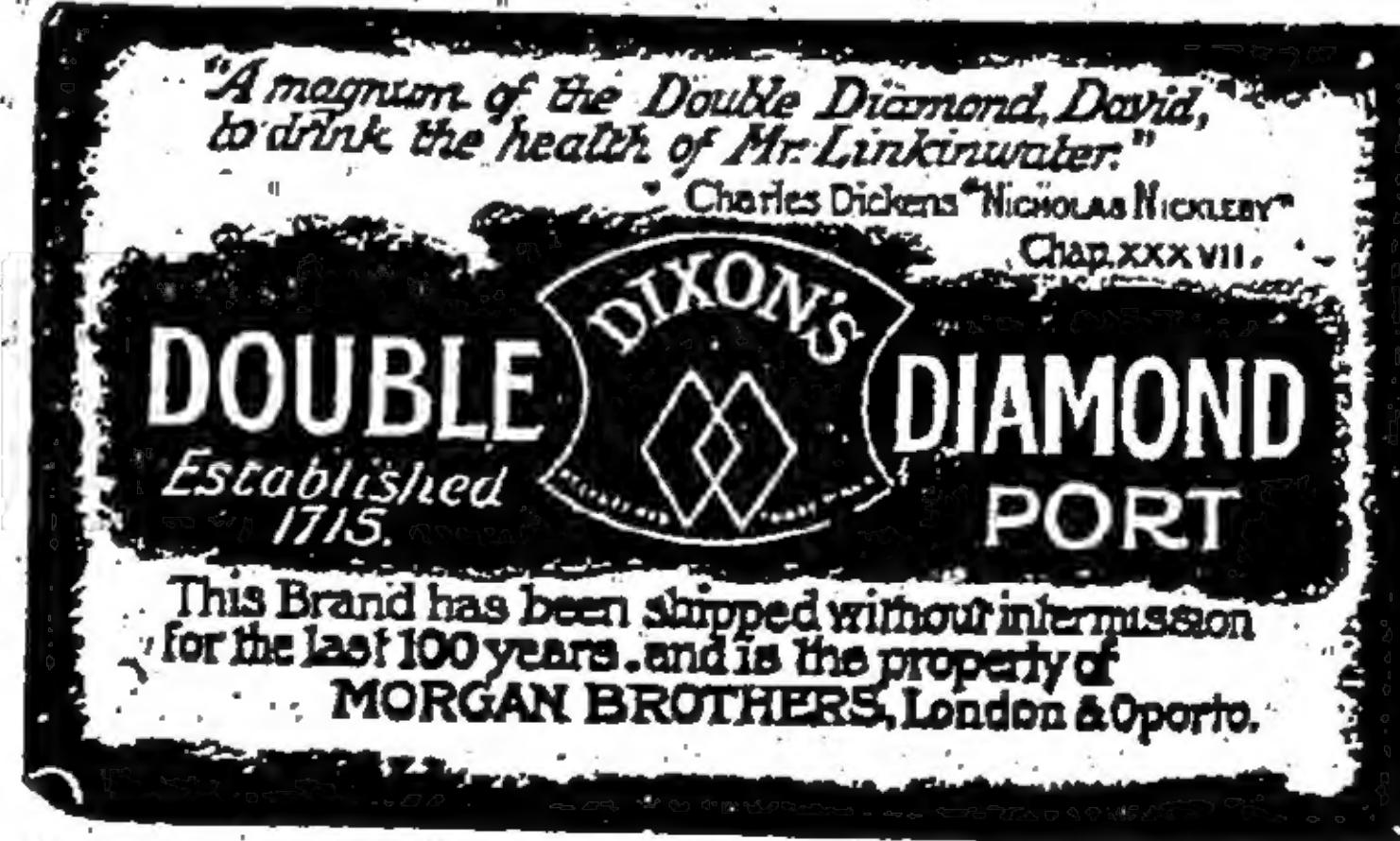
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filed a similar position in connection with the tours of 1899 and 1902, when Darling acted as captain. An Englishman by birth, Major Wardill went out to Australia when nineteen years old. He was a fine judge of cricket and cricketers, though he possessed no special ability as a player, and he was eminently successful in the somewhat difficult part of manager of a cricket team.

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| 1 " D. O. M. | Pint |
| 1 " Brandy, "Martell's XXX | Quart |
| 2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection | |
| 2 " Port, superb lawny | |
| 2 " Claret, St. Julian | Quarts |
| 1 " Sherry, Old Brown | |
| 1 " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L." | |
| 1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's | Quart |
| 1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters | |

\$31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart | |
| 1 " D. O. M. | Pint |
| 1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's | |
| 1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX | |
| 2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection | |
| 2 " Port, Tawny Dry | |
| 2 " Claret, St. Julian | Quart |
| 1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L." | |
| 1 " Sherry, "Vino de Pasto" | |
| 1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters | |

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's | Quart |
| Peppermint, Get Frères | Pint |
| 1 " D. O. M. | " |
| 2 " Rich Old Port | |
| 2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection | |
| 1 " Brandy 20 year Old | Quart |
| 1 " Sherry, Amontillado W.S. | " |
| 2 " Claret, Medoc | " |
| 1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L." | " |
| 1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters | |

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafè.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

MONTEAGLE calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at
Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection
with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and
the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports
and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to
Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hongkong. TELEPHONE 42.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063. DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

| Destination | Steamers. | Sailing Date |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| LDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama... | Hiaba Maru Capt. Higo | MON., 31st Dec., at noon. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura | FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine | SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Atsuta Maru Capt. Inadzu | SUN., 13th Jan., at 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama... | Nikkie Maru Capt. Takeda | FRI., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m. |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi | TUESDAY, T. 8,000 18th Dec. |
| KOBE | | |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Hongkong. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| KOREA MARU | 18,000 | 19th Dec. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 15,000 | 4th Jan. |
| TEIYO MARU | 32,000 | 19th Jan. |
| HIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 3rd Jan. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000 | 9th Feb. |
| PERSIA MARU | 19,000 | |

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leaving. |
|-----------|--------|----------------------------|
| ANJO MARU | 14,500 | TUES., 18th Dec., at noon. |
| KIYO MARU | 17,200 | FRI., 21st Dec., at noon. |

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Steamer may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Java Pacific Line

OF THE

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 27th Dec. S.S. Tjisondar

Arakan Bintang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN Lijn.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Java Pacific Line

OF THE

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.

For Steamship On

MANILA Loongsang Fri., 14th Dec., at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Koonshing Sat., 15th Dec., at 8 a.m.

HAIPHONG Wingsang Tues., 18th Dec., at 8 a.m.

SANDAKAN Loksang Tues., 18th Dec., at 7 a.m.

MANILA Mausang Thur., 20th Dec., at 8 a.m.

YUENSANG Fri., 21st Dec., at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily disengaged owing to the war.

Passengers on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sail approximately every five days between Calcutta and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Canton. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—One sailing approximately every two weeks for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when in port.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.:
1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA." 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisei Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG
SATURDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station being the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$8, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 588 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., 29 THE MALLIONE (The West Queen's Rd) Wai Lok Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Dispatched. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Shanghai via Swatow | Koonshing | J. M. Co. | 15. Dec. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Suwa M. | N. Y. E. | 15. Dec. |
| Kobe and Yokohama | Yingchow | B. & S. | 15. Dec. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Kirin M. | N. Y. K. | 18. Dec. |
| Shanghai | Haihong | D. L. Co. | 18. Dec. |
| Shanghai | Suiyang | B. & S. | 18. Dec. |
| Sandakan | Wingsang | J. M. Co. | 18. Dec. |
| Shanghai | Macusang | J. M. Co. | 20. Dec. |
| Manila | Sikiang | B. & S. | 20. Dec. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Yuenang | J. M. Co. | 21. Dec. |
| Shanghai | Haitan | D. L. Co. | 21. Dec. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Tjimaneek | J.C.I.L. | 25. Dec. |
| | Atsuta M. | N. Y. K. | 13. Jan. |

NOTICE.



COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OGHI, MUTABE, KISHIDA, YOSHIMOTAI, NOJO, NAMAZU, SAYO, KANADA, SHINREI, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBAI
COLLECTIVE.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTABU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KORE, OSACA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIKAN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.L.
BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE.

Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on December 1, 1917.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVELSTORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONSTons 1,916
Tons Intermediate 1,946
Tons Total 1,946
Wong-ku-chung 1,946
Porkien 1,946Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of November.

Consumption 1,946

Estimated 1,946

Consumption per
head per day 19.3Consumption in all districts until the Na-
vember 1916. Water Main is operation from
1 to 18th November inclusive, the supply being re-
duced to 18 a.m. on 19th November. From 19th
November, the services to houses in the Kader Main
Districts were disconnected and a supply was given
by public street fountains only. Consumption
in all districts during November 1916.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL

Consumption 1,946

Estimated 1,946

Consumption per
head per day 19.3Consumption in all districts until the Na-
vember 1916. Water Main is operation from
1 to 18th November inclusive, the supply being re-
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November, the services to houses in the Kader Main
Districts were disconnected and a supply was given
by public street fountains only. Consumption
in all districts during November 1916.

KOWLOON GRANITE LEVEL

Consumption 1,946

Estimated 1,946

Consumption per
head per day 19.3Consumption in all districts until the Na-
vember 1916. Water Main is operation from
1 to 18th November inclusive, the supply being re-
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Consumption 1,946

Estimated 1,946

LOCAL MAGAZINES.

The "Police Reserve Gazette's" Anniversary Number.

With the December number of this entertaining little publication, the official organ of the Hongkong Police Reserve begins the second year of its existence. On the last occasion that we referred to the Gazette we offered congratulations on the good work done by all connected with the publication during the first year of its existence and wished it well for the future. The present issue, which takes the form of a Special Anniversary Number, is certainly most promising, as Volume Two makes its bow in a new dress, considerably enlarged and with a very pleasing cover, printed on which is a clever drawing by Lieut. F. Millington, who nicely portrays Father Time, dressed in Police Reserve uniform, ushering in the Gazette's new volume carried by a diminutive Reservist. It is a most appropriate and clever cartoon. The contents of the Gazette are, as usual, extremely good, and should prove as acceptable to the general public as to members of the Corps. In his Notes, the Editor, after referring to the success of the magazine, expresses the hope that, as it is now intended to devote a proportion of the profits derived from the publication to war charities, the circulation will continue to increase. On its merits the Gazette certainly deserves to meet with continued success. As for the contents of the current number they are as varied and interesting as in previous numbers. "E.W.H." introduces the new volume with an appropriate versification entitled "After Twelve Months." This month "Aunt Dorothy's" contribution is illustrated. It deals with her visit to the "Princely House" and is as entertaining as ever. Samuel Creed Pepys' Diary on "Heather Day" is also splendidly done. The other features are equally up to standard, and the result of last month's competition and particulars of two Special Anniversary Number Competitions are announced. This Anniversary Number should appeal to a large number of readers.

The "Yellow Dragon."

The December number of the Queen's College magazine is to hand. As usual, it is bright and breezy, containing much that is of interest to others than those for whom it is primarily intended. We take the liberty of reproducing the following, which appears under the heading of "Fame! Not so Famous! Infamous!":

"More stories about former editors of the Yellow Dragon continue to arrive. Very likely when we have been deposited, articles exhibiting us in an unfavourable light will be published, so while we have the chance we will obtain our pound of flesh. The following story is told about a former editor, a brilliant English scholar, an aspirant after literary honours, and now well known in India. He was a very English Englishman (nothing Scotch, Irish, or Welsh about him) with the laurels of a great Public School and a still greater University still green on his brow. One day while he was busy teaching Shakespeare to Class I, a native of Mesopotamia, dressed in clergyman's garb, who was being shown round the building, entered the class room. After an introduction had been effected our brilliant predecessor's breath was all but taken away by the native who patronisingly tapping him on the shoulder exclaimed with a Mesopotamian accent:— 'You speak English remarkably well, I suppose you have been to Europe.'

Shooting Trip.

Mr. N. J. Stabb, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Meers, Wilkinson and Grist, of Hongkong, returned to Shanghai at the close of last week from a brief holiday, devoted to a shooting trip near Wuhu. They report that the country is being terribly shot over by native pot-hunters. Cannot that prohibition of the export of game be speeded up?

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of December 14, states:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Although prices on this side are better we are still hopelessly below home parties and simultaneous business is impracticable at present. Some small sales have been effected from stock at advancing rates. Cotton has declined to 22.52d but Manchester prices show considerable advances.

Cotton Yarn.—The fortnight has shown a quiet market with little business put through. 10s and 12s, being in somewhat short supply, are steady, but 20s have declined by \$8/10. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$140/17s. No. 12s at \$161/17s. No. 16s at \$185/19s. No. 20s at \$185/21s. Arrivals 3,700 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Values of China staple have appreciated to \$50/60 per picul and a small business has been transacted while Indian Cotton is nominally quoted at \$50/54.

Canton silk.—Meers, Herbert Dent and Co., in their report dated December 1, state:—Stock:—5,000 bales. Market:—Silk.

Our market has remained in much the same state as when our last circular was issued. Exchange has continued steady. There has

been steady buying to a limited extent for France and a very limited demand for America. Owing to dealers anxiety to sell a further decline in prices has been recorded, especially for coarse sizes, to the extent of \$20 to \$40 per picul. Waste.—In spite of the lower prices of silk, it is very strong, country dealers having apparently taken advantage of the large contract reported and shown signs of making the dealers on this market pay heavily. Buyers are reported to be able to pay about \$135 to 138 per picul.

Metals.—No new business to report except a small sale of steel rods at \$13.50 per picul Jan./Feb. shipment. Tinplates locally are much firmer. Stocks are becoming exhausted, and are unlikely to be replaced for sometime.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 250,000 sacks. Market:—Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, 2.95 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, 2.90 per sack; Japanese Straight, 3.00 per sack; Shanghai Flour, 3.05 per sack; Australian Flour, 3.34 per sack.

Sugar.—Market steady.

THE JEWISH REGIMENT.

Must Earn the Right to A Special Badge.

Lord Derby states that a Jewish deputation urged that the original scheme regarding the Jewish Regiment—Jewish in name and with the badge of the Shield of David—should be adhered to.

He replied that as far as military exigencies permitted the regiment while in training would be allowed Saturday as the day of rest and that kosher food would be provided where possible, but that on active service such concessions could not possibly be promised. The present intention was to send the battalions to Palestine, but at any moment a military situation might arise which would necessitate their being employed elsewhere.

He could not accede to the request for a distinctive name and badge. The badges and distinctive names of British regiments had been won by glorious deeds in the past and it would not be just or right to give a badge and title, which would be associated with Jewry generally to new battalions not yet even formed, and so confer on them the same privileges as had been won by other regiments during the many wars of the Empire. Let them earn for themselves the right to have such special distinction and be well prepared then to reconsider the question.

A PHRASE EXPLAINED.

"We have won"—Have We?

When a soldier statesman of such habitual caution as General Smuts declare that we have won the war it can be premised at the outset that there is good and sufficient reason for so bold a statement, says "One who knows" in the *Weekly Dispatch*. But in seeking evidence in support of our victory, seeing that Germany still holds Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, the most fertile parts of Rumania and Poland, it is necessary not to be hypnotised by the adroit arguments of Bethmann-Hollweg that the map of Europe is the only faithful recorder of the position.

Indeed, if it came to a question of maps we can prove that very much more conquered territory is held by the Allies; yet it would be futile to draw any victorious conclusion from that assumption as it would be to deduce triumph for Germany from her territorial gains in Europe. And there is this difference, that whereas Germany is in no condition to challenge the Allied possession of her Colonies the Allies are challenging, and will continue to challenge, with ever greater promise of success, her retention of Northern France, Belgium, Serbia, etc.

To understand the meaning of General Smuts' words we have to take many factors into consideration. To begin with, Germany by her keen desire to obtain a peace that will save the face of her ruling caste, confesses that she cannot defeat the immense coalition arrayed against her. In that sense then she has lost the war. On the other hand, the Allies, who have given unstintingly of their blood and treasure in order to crush Prussian militarism, may justifiably detect in the enemy admission of inability to achieve the war aims of the world-dominion party the first sure sign that the Prussian militarist hold on the German nation is beginning to be shaken.

When Germany risked the enmity of America to inaugurate her sink-at-sight U-boat campaign, that was a confession of despair at the prospect of gaining a military victory. It indicated that the most the enemy hoped for was that England would be starved out before the German line collapsed, not because of any showy or theatrical strategic break through, but from sheer inanition and exhaustion. The U-boat stroke has not succeeded.

In addition, Germany finds herself faced by the Anglo-French Army whose pressure threatens the whole German position in Northern Flanders, with ample reserves in the shape of the armed man-power of America. "Whatever the results of the Allies' autumn offensive, the enemy cannot escape from a grip which, even if at times it relaxes, is slowly but surely squeezing him dry."

To give Germany her due, she has never been slow to grasp realities. Her peace campaign proves her anxiety to forestall military collapse. If that campaign fails, as it must, a new and final season of frightfulness will be entered upon, in which the U-boat and the aeroplans will jointly play a greatly enlarged part. There may even be a desperate attempt at landing in this country. It would be a mistake to suppose that the enemy will die tamely. An invasion by said must always be regarded as extremely probable. "The moral of the civilian population of this country will be tested as it has never been tested before."

Before the end comes there is likely to be the most terrible fighting. The frontal attack brings slow progress against the ever-modifying character of the enemy's defensive tactics, but given definite superiority in the air and elasticity of attacking methods, governed by the policy of limited objectives and a decision cannot be denied us. "The decision nevertheless, we repeat, may not come through strategic break up, but from the automatic operation of relentless pressure."

The only thing that could rob the Allies of a victory in sympathy with popular aims would be faint-heartedness at the eleventh hour.

sense are reaped, as, in the economic and moral sense they have already been reaped:

Though Germany is beaten she holds on, and may continue to hold on, for some time yet. Her resources, however, are fast dwindling. By dint of scraping her man-power to the bone and by extortionate drafts on the manpower of Turkey she believes she will be able to weather the winter and the spring; thereafter, Micawber-like, she trusts that something will turn up to give her a way out—pacific propaganda in the Allied countries, food privations, war-weariness, any of the concomitants, in fact, of the last stage of a prolonged war.

She knows, however, if the Allies set themselves doggedly to see the thing through, despite its additional and inevitable further sacrifices that they will be called upon to make, that there can only be one end. And in the light of that knowledge General Smuts' declaration that we have won the war is vindicated.

Take the situation in Germany and survey the facts truthfully and dispassionately. The people are sick of the war, and all but a clamant section of the populace, the Prussians, who fear the curbing of their power, would go down on their knees for peace to-morrow. But peace can only be obtained on certain terms, and those terms are destructive of Kaiserism. "The Kaiser then fights not only the Allies but his own people to save himself, and he fights in the last ditch with Hindenburg, Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, and the rest of the Prussian Old Gang."

The stock of raw materials not found in Germany are fast running out, if not already exhausted. There is a wool famine, a cotton famine, a butter and lard famine. The shortage of labour and the absence of fertilising materials are reflected in a decreasing productivity of the land, a condition accentuated by the recent unfavourable weather. Transport is difficult because of lack of horses, lack of petrol and lubricating oil, lack of new machinery to replace worn-out engines. The output of mines is more and more earmarked for the munition factories, and in the Cuban crop, which began to come in the market at the beginning of the year.

Our imports of "raws," on the other hand, in the first seven months of this year declined about 270,000,000 pounds. The best statistics available in the sugar trade indicate that Cuba's shipments to the Eastern ports of the United States, from the crop which began to move last January, had up to September 30, fallen short by 288,000,000 pounds of the amount similarly exported last year; while within the same period Cuban exports to Europe increased 400,000,000 pounds. The trade estimated this week that there were but 25,000 tons of Cuba's "old crop" left in store on the island.

Here were various indications of an actual shortage. No one of them, by itself, would account for the present situation, but taken together, they throw no little light on the scarcity of supplies. Moreover, in this "between-seasons" period, the situation was aggravated by the fact that little relief can be expected from Cuba until the first of the year, while the best sugar of the West (no part of which usually is shipped further east than Pittsburgh) is only now in process of manufacture.

Behind the so-called "statistical position," however, were factors which had to do with the Food Administration's policy in the matter of price, and the determination of Cuban producers of raw sugar to hold out for higher prices (a thing they have been enabled to do by the unusual prosperity of the preceding two years). Mr. Hoover's Board has recently requested American sugar refiners to abstain entirely from buying raw sugar, and the understanding in the trade was that the Food Administration would see to the purchasing for our own needs and those of France and England.

Earlier, the refiners had been forbidden to buy raw sugar at a higher price than 6.90 cents a pound, "duty paid," a figure which Cuban producers apparently did not find attractive. Should there develop a contest between our centralised purchasing Board and the Cuban sugar planters, the test of strength may have an important bearing on prices during the coming months.

and unwillingness to demand, sometimes, sacrifices from the civilian population.

"We have won" as General Smuts tells us. But we must patiently and valiantly await the settlement, approaching it with an invigorated and intelligent effort worthy to bring to harvest all the many months' sowing of lives and wealth.

THE SHORTAGE IN SUGAR.

NEW YEAR'S DAY FAIR.

Big Attraction at Kowloon.

Explanations For The U.S. Scarcity.

With what many people consider very inadequate warning or explanation, New York city was this week plunged into a very acute "sugar famine," says the *New York Evening Post* of October 27. Some of the restaurants where Wall Street's clerical force takes luncheons removed sugar from their tables, and doled it out sparingly at the coffee-urns; others displayed signs urging economy. Housewives had difficulty in filling their current needs, and a conference of sugar refiners and grocers adopted an elaborate plan to control prices and distribution.

What was the cause for this pinch in sugar supplies? "War-time conditions" was the vague answer returned on many sides, which seemed to get nowhere.

In the seven months ending July, 1917 (no later data are available from the Department of Commerce) our exports of refined sugar were 615,000,000 pounds, actually 480,000,000 pounds less than in the corresponding months of 1916, though twice as large as in the seven months' period of 1915. The greater exports of 1916, however, were made possible in large part by the increase of ribbon of the Allies' Colours—these can be obtained during the day, or at the entrance to the ground.

During the afternoon and evening, the specially designed 9-hole golf course will be open, and it is expected that many of Colony's champion golfers will be seen participating in that royal and ancient game.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:

Y.M.C.A. Division.

On duty at the H.K.D.C. Camp.

Saiyungpun Division.

Monday, 17th December, 1.20 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Wednesday, 19th December, 2.30 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Thursday, 20th December, 1.20 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Saturday, 22nd December, 2.30 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Queen's College Division.

"A" Section.

Thursday, 29th December, 1.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 21st December, 4.30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

"B" Section.

Monday, 17th December, 4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Tuesday, 18th December, 1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Thursday, 20th December, 4.30 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, 21st December, 4.30 p.m. Squad Drill.

THE MISSES WOODS.

It is a pleasure to announce that the management of the Victoria Theatre have secured the services of those talented artistes the Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, with Mrs. Harry Woods, who have been delighting the people of Hongkong at the Club, which naturally confines the audience to members only—but everyone has been loud in praise of their unique entertainment, which will be given at the Victoria Theatre in connection with the pictures on Wednesday and Thursday nights next week, December 20 and 21. The Misses Woods will appear twice on the programme at about 9.30 and 10.45 and will give many new songs and old favourites including "Garry On" (which they have made so popular here), "There's Only One England," "Down Hocklins Wey," "Blythe," "Everybody Two Step," "Are You from Dixie?" etc. A change of programme will be given on Thursday night. Participants are advertised elsewhere.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

GERMANY'S WAR FINANCE.

Questions as to Methods and Consequences.

The announcement that the seventh German war loan, subscriptions for which closed on October 18, had brought in a total of 12,450,000,000 marks, raised some familiar questions, says a New York paper. A total war debt of 72,416,360,000 marks, has now been created in the seven war loans. On this amount, which excludes Treasury bills outstanding on discount at the Reichsbank, the annual interest charge is, roughly, \$900,000,000 (gold). Early in 1916, when Germany was still refusing to impose any heavy war taxation on its people (being still obsessed with the idea of making France and England pay the German war expenses through a stupendous indemnity), it was estimated that about one-sixth of the proceeds of its war loans had to be used to meet interest on the existing war debt.

In another year or two, one-fourth would have to be thus used. Last April, the German Government began to put on additional taxes. Those on coal, transportation, and war profits were estimated to bring in \$312,000,000. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, the Empire's revenue from all sources except loans was \$351,000,000, including \$220,000,000 from post and telegraph and \$41,000,000 from railroads. In neither of the two succeeding years did total ordinary revenue, according to the budget estimates, rise above \$330,000,000.

In the budget for the year ended last March, the "special war taxes" brought the ordinary revenue up to \$395,000,000, but, as this included \$280,000,000 of gross revenue from railways, post and telegraph, and printing office, against which there were maintenance charges totalling \$218,000,000, it left barely \$170,000,000 net. But with interest payments now \$900,000,000, this means that even the increased Imperial revenue falls short by about \$200,000,000 annually of meeting interest on the war debt; and meantime Treasury bills and new war loans follow one another on the market. Furthermore, the annual interest on that debt now exceeds by nearly \$50,000,000 the entire Imperial revenue of the year before the war.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Before purchasing Electrical Appliances for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Under-signed with a view to ascertaining:

</div

Let Your Next Dress BE ONE FROM “MAISON LILY”

AND ASSURE YOURSELF OF YOUTHFUL CHARM.

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR

YOUR MATERIAL USED WHEN DESIRED.

A VISIT INCURS NO OBLIGATION

Best Fashions—Cheapest Prices

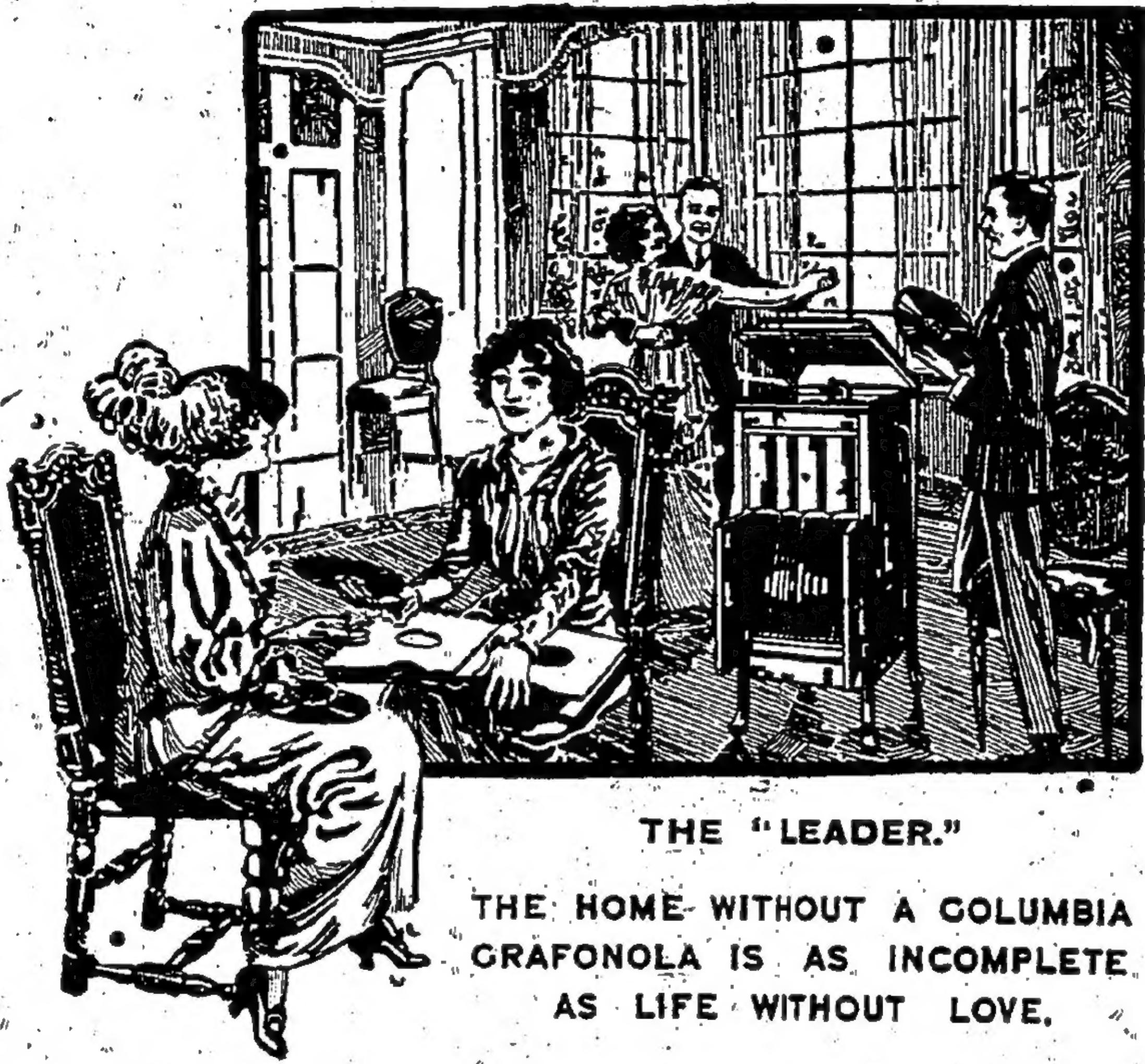
THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co. LTD.



IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS: PRICES FROM \$25. UPWARDS.

COLUMBIA

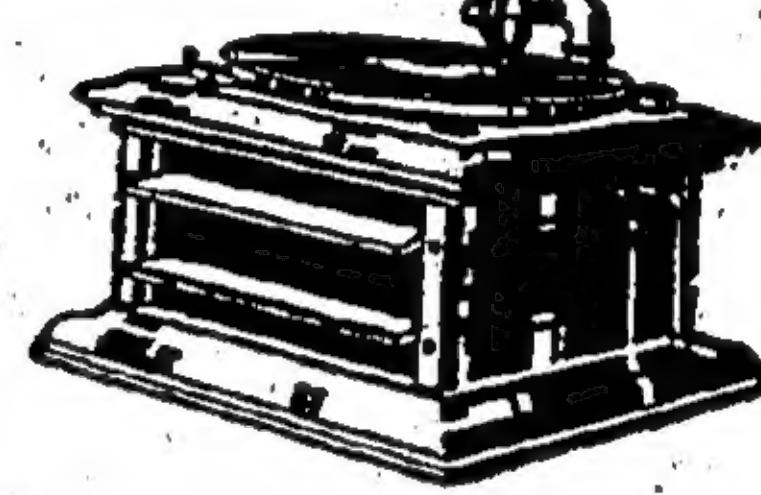


THE "LEADER."
THE HOME WITHOUT A COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA IS AS INCOMPLETE
AS LIFE WITHOUT LOVE.



The "Favorite"

The "FAVORITE" has been sold for Four Years to more people than any other instrument regardless of Name, Price or Make.

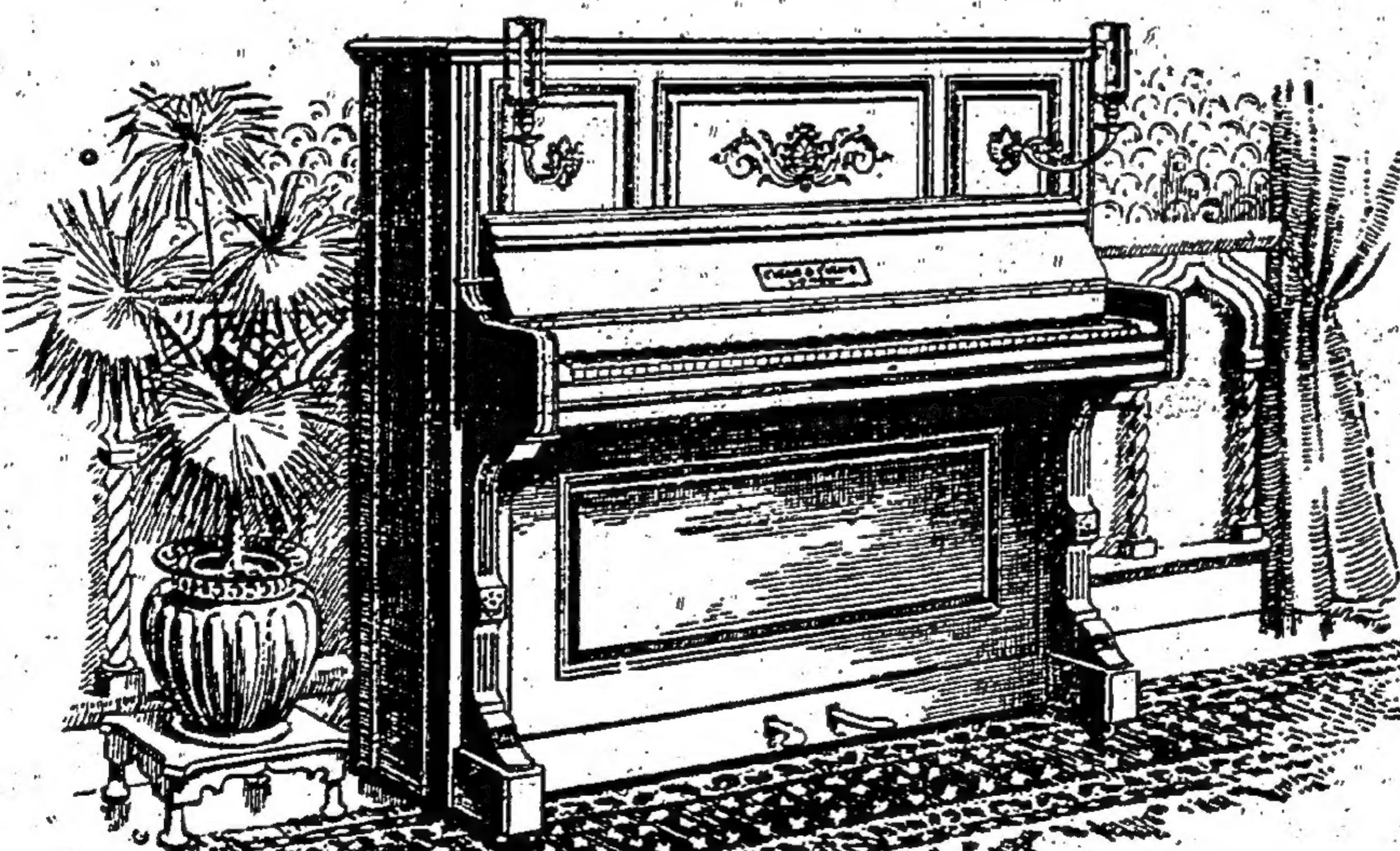


The "Eclipse"

The "ECLIPSE" has the real Columbia Tone. The Tone that has made Columbia famous—Full, Resonant and Natural.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
PORTFOLIOS,
LATEST DESIGNS
IN
CANDLE SHADES
FOR PIANO
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BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
FOR SALE OR HIRE

A FINE SELECTION
OF THE BEST
SONGS,
AND
PIANO SOLOS
POPULAR,
AND
CLASSICAL,
BY
THE MOST FAMOUS
COMPOSERS
OF THE
OLD AND MODERN
SCHOOLS.

PIANOS REPAIRED AND TUNED. PROMPT ATTENTION AND
EXCELLENT SERVICE GUARANTEED.

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16, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

THE GOODS SHewn ON THIS PAGE ARE ONLY SUGGESTIONS. SCORES OF OTHER LINES ARE AVAILABLE AT PRICES THAT WILL BEAR THE LIGHT OF COMPARISON.

GIFTS FOR MEN



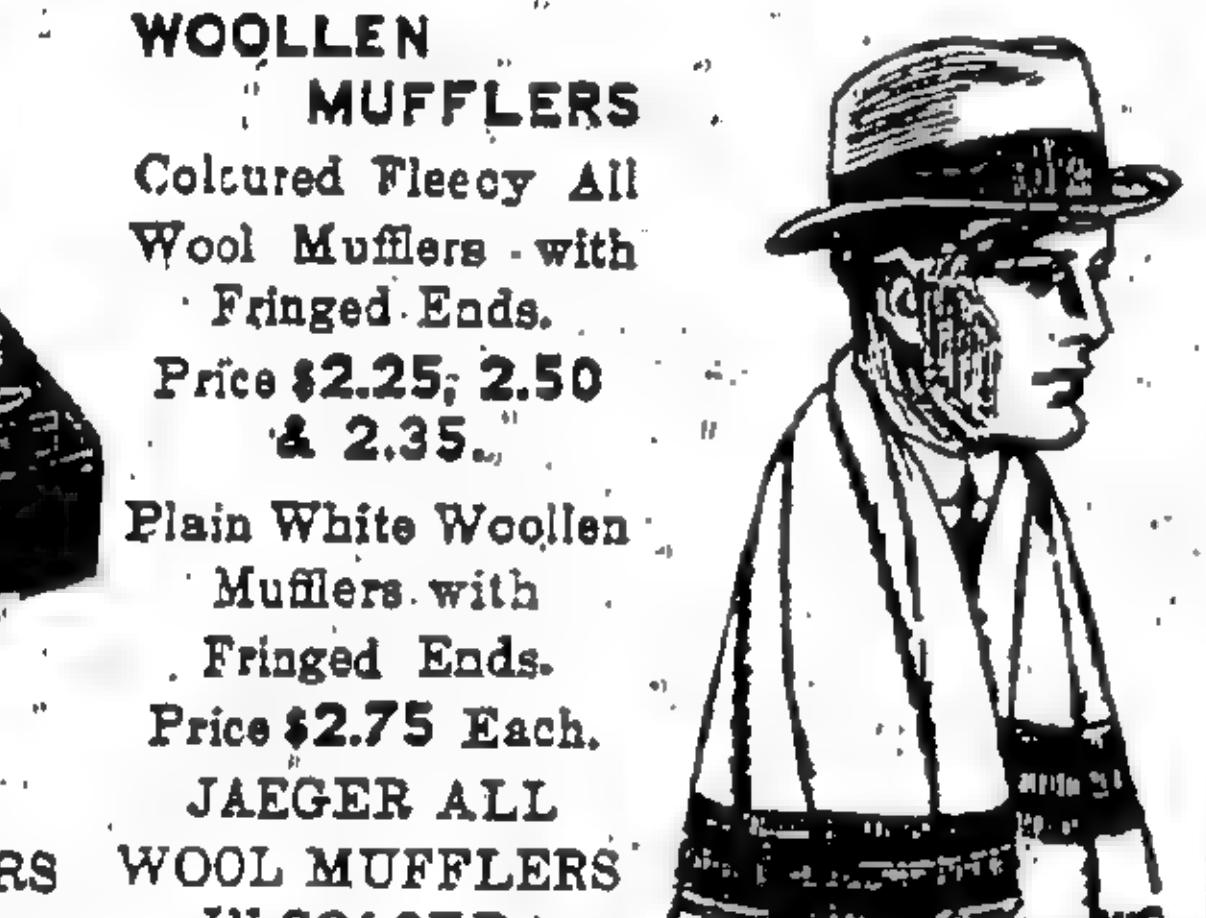
AUTO STROP RAZORS
IN CASE COMPLETE
WITH 6 BLADES
AND STROP.
Price \$9.50.
Each.



MEN'S GLOVES
NATURAL COLOUR CASTOR GLOVES.
With One Button Price \$2.75.
GREY SUEDE GLOVES.
With One Press Fastener Price \$3.75.
TAN CAPE GLOVES.
With One Button Price \$4.25 Pair.

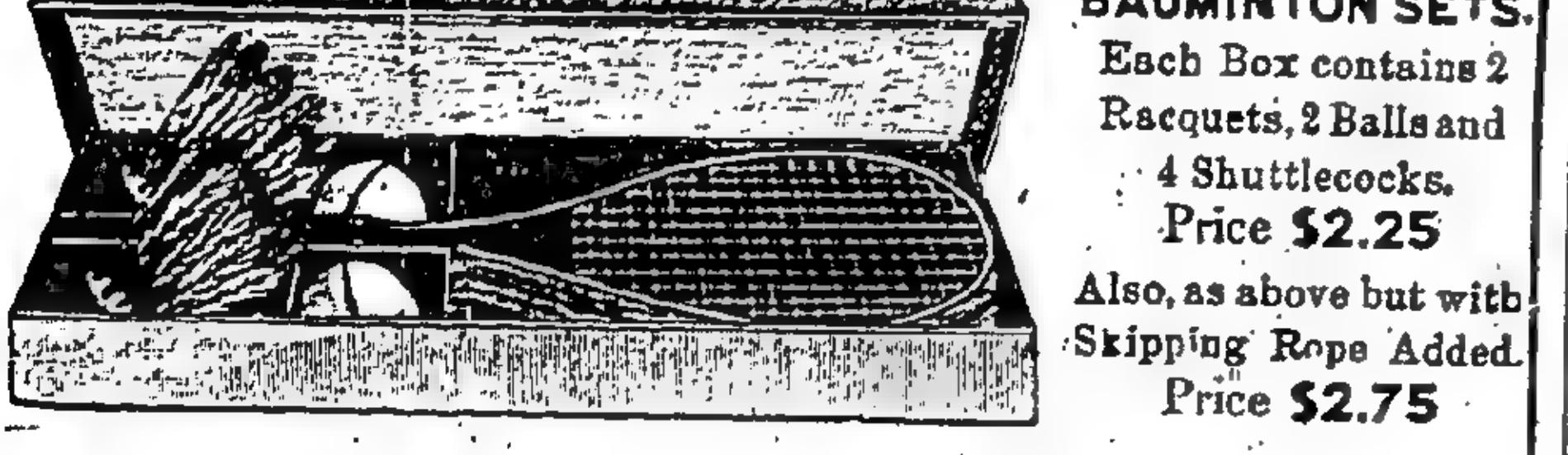
TIES
CHOICE SILK TIES
IN BEST QUALITY
SILKS.
Price \$2.25 AND 2.50
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IRISH POPLIN TIES.
Plain and Fancy Colours.
Price \$1.75 & \$2.00
Each.
BOW TIES.
Price 85cts. Each.

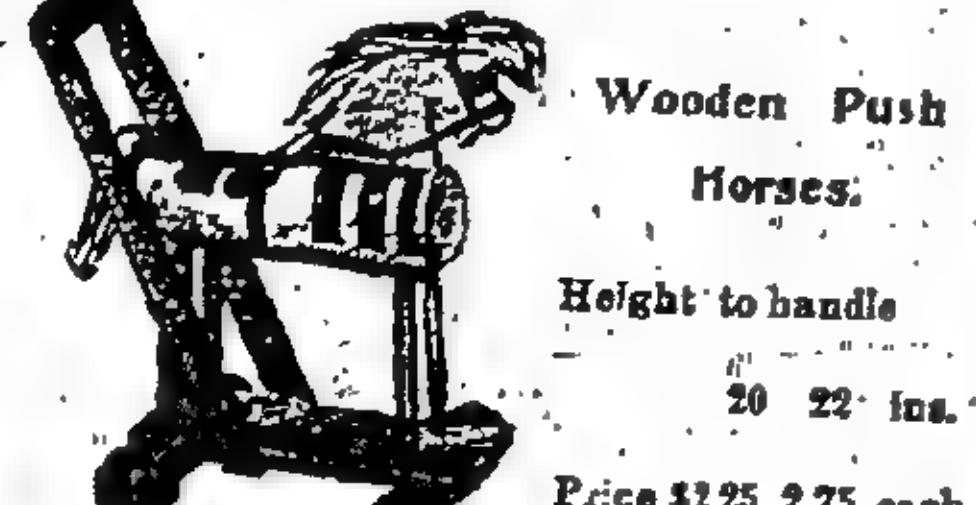


CLEMAK RAZORS
VERY POPULAR RAZORS
AT A LOW PRICE.
Complete With 6 Blades.
Price \$2.75 Each.

PYRAMID HANDKERCHIEFS
FINE LAWN WITH NARROW
HEMSTITCHED BORDERS IN
PLAIN AND FANCY COLOURS.
COLOURS GUARANTEED.
Price \$5.00 Box of one Dozen.



"FURRY SQUIRREL"
Price \$4.75



Wooden Push
Horses:
Height to handle
20-22 ins.
Price \$1.25 2.75 each.

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BRITISH, FRENCH & COLONIAL SOLDIERS
5 Cavalry or 8 Infantry in a Box
Double Boxes Containing Both
Extra Large Boxes of Cavalry
A. S. C. Wagons with Horses and drivers
Naval Landing Party or R.H.A. Gun and Team

Price \$1.00
2.00
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A New Line
Tricoloured
PRICE
75 cts.

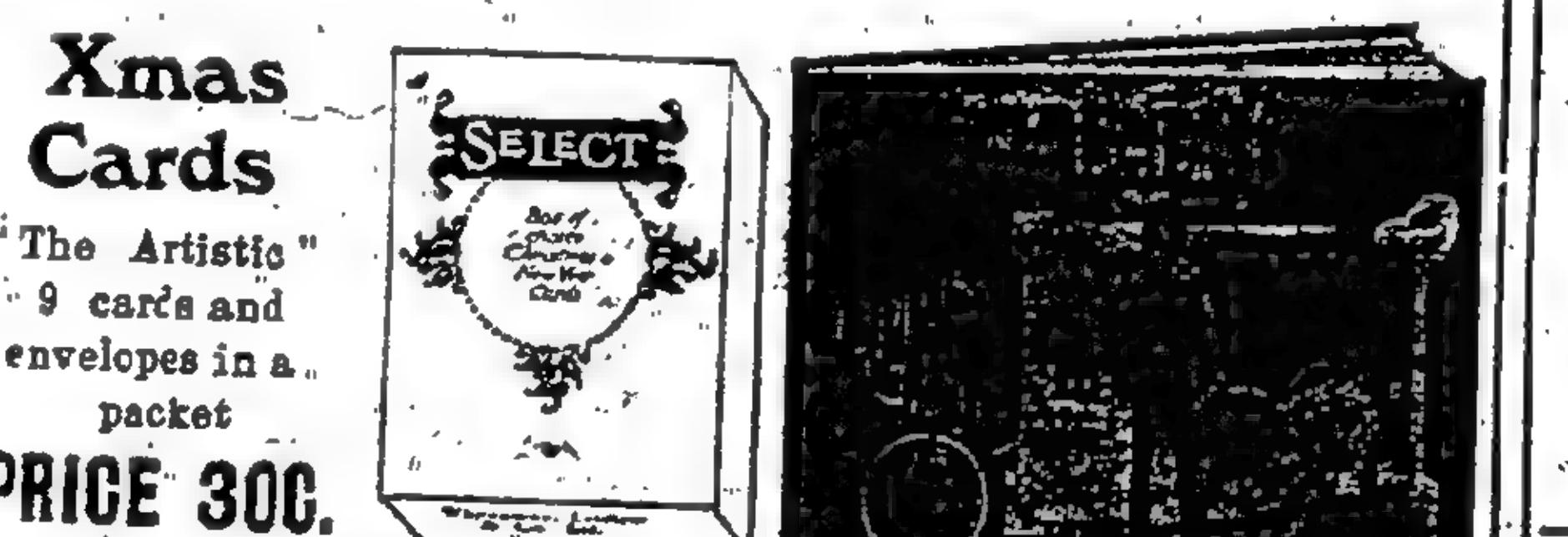


UNTEARABLE
BAG BOOKS
All manner of
designs

Prices 35c. 65c.

\$1.50 \$2.50

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Xmas
Cards

"The Artistic" 9 cards and
envelopes in a
packet

PRICE 30c.

The "Select" 12 Cards and envelopes in a box

Price 75 cents.

The "Artistic" Superior Cards.
12 in a box with envelopes

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The "Select" 12 Cards and envelopes in a box

Price 75 cents.

The "Fairy's Hour" "Farm Favours"
"Home Friends" etc.

Price \$1.50 "Robinson Crusoe"
"Arabian Nights" "Heroes of History" etc.

Price \$2.50

CHILDREN'S BOOKS
"Regimental Pets" "Hairy Highlanders"
"Gallant Guards" etc.

Price 70 cents.

The "Fairy's Hour" "Farm Favours"
"Home Friends" etc.

Price \$1.50 "Robinson Crusoe"
"Arabian Nights" "Heroes of History" etc.

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WOODEN GUNS
With a good strong spring. Fires a cork with
a loud report.

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MOUNTAIN GUN
Very strong, with a good
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BATH
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Outfits a
Novelty.

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Small Field
Cuns.
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Maxim Gun.
A correct model
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Illustration of a scene from "The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe" with characters like Jack Horner, Miss Muffet, and Boy-Blue.

Price \$3.75

Illustration of a rabbit.

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FURS FORM A MOST SERVICEABLE
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WE OFFER SUPERLATIVE FUR VALUES

NATURAL OPPOSUM...Price \$77.50 Set.

FITCH.....\$125.00 "

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WHITE FOX.....\$44.00 "

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS

All White. Three in Box,
a pleasing present.

Prices \$1.00 \$1.50
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Also Boxed Six in Box
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LADIES LEATHER BAGS

A SPLENDID RANGE OF HAND-
SOME BAGS IN DIFFERENT
LEATHERS EACH BAG FITTED
WITH USEFUL FITTINGS.

Prices \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.75

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\$22.50 Each.

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Pretty Lace Embroidery Muslin
Organdi and Net Collars.

50 Cts. to \$3.75 Each.

BEAD NECKWEAR

FANCY BEAD NECKLETS.

Price \$1.00 \$1.50 \$1.75 \$3.50 Each.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Illustration of a scene from "The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe" with characters like Jack Horner, Miss Muffet, and Boy-Blue.

Price \$3.75

Small Field Cuns.

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Maxim Gun.

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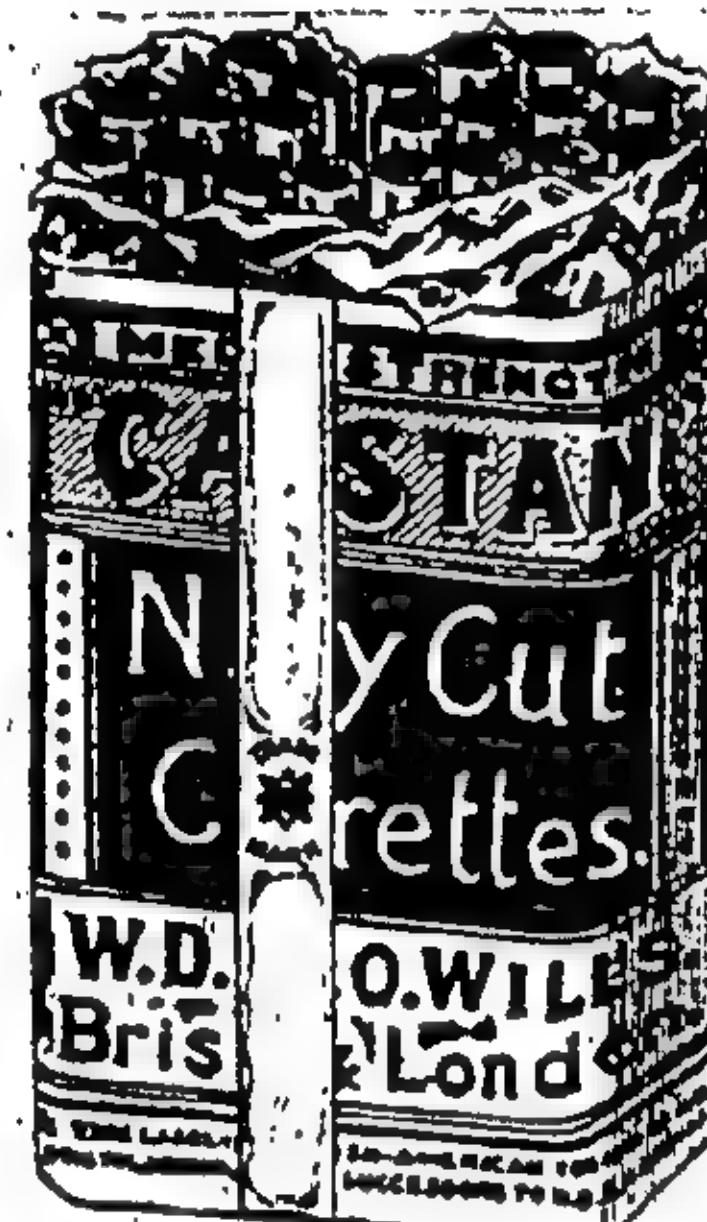
Machine Gun.

Price \$1.00

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The World Renowned "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes.



This is a new handy package of 20 and

is most convenient for the pocket.

The thick foil used helps to keep the
cigarettes absolutely fresh at all times. -



If you smoke a pipe try Capstan Tobacco; manufactured
in 3 Strengths: Mild, Medium, Full.



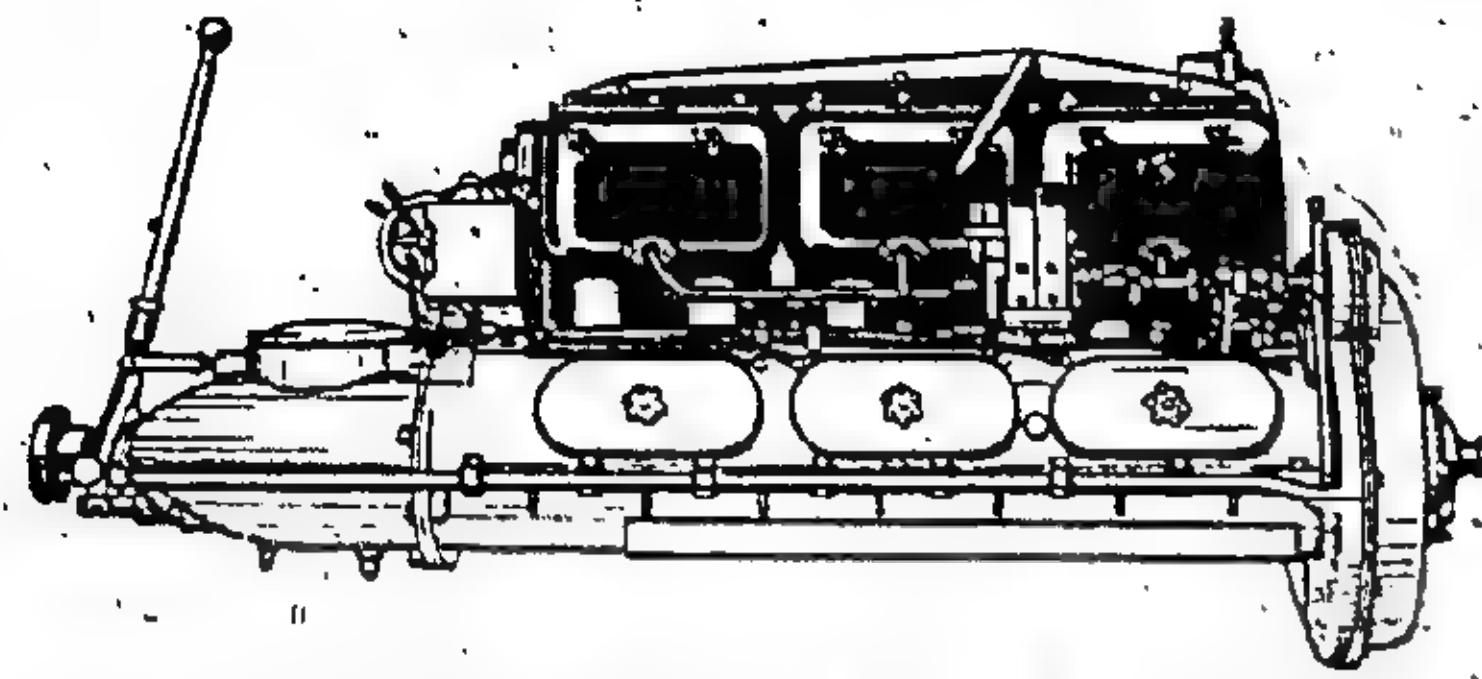
CAPSTAN MIXTURE CAN ALSO BE
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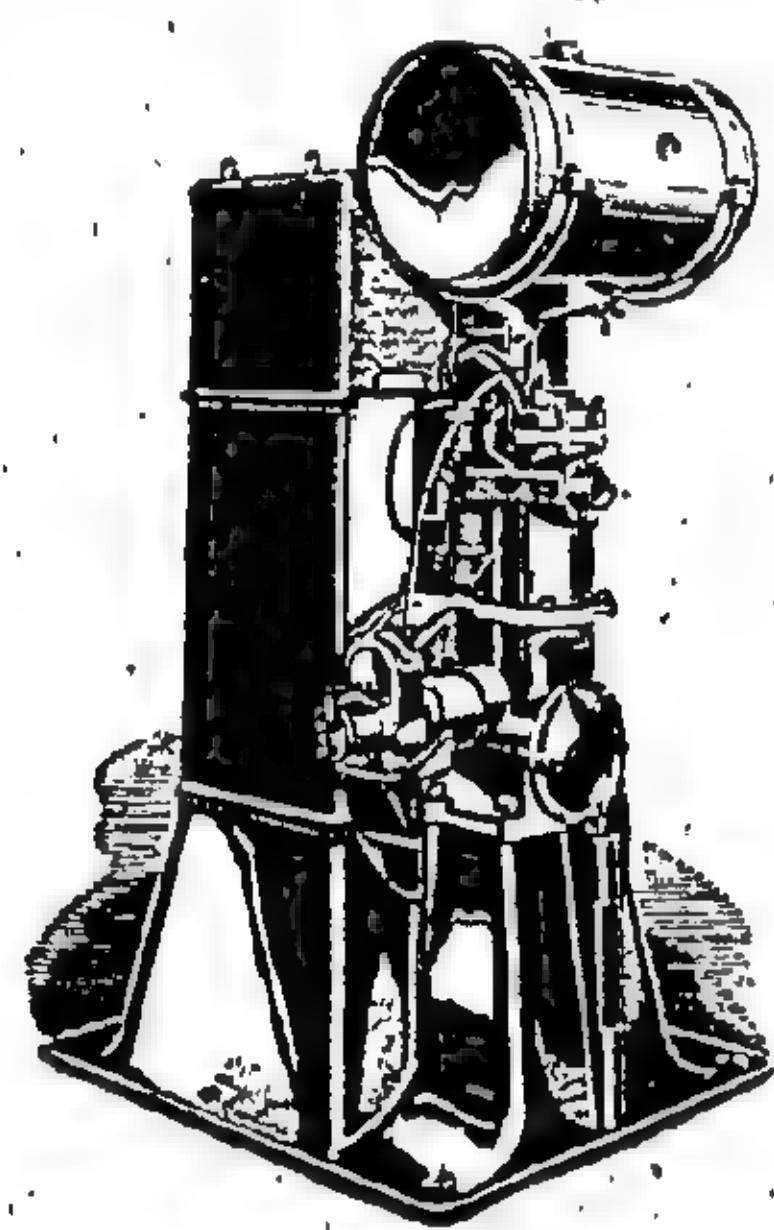
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AMERICA'S BEST MOTOR.

Model M.B. 2 Cylinder, 9-13 h.p.
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UNI-LECTRIC PLANT.

An ideal Plant for the home. 50 lights available at any time.

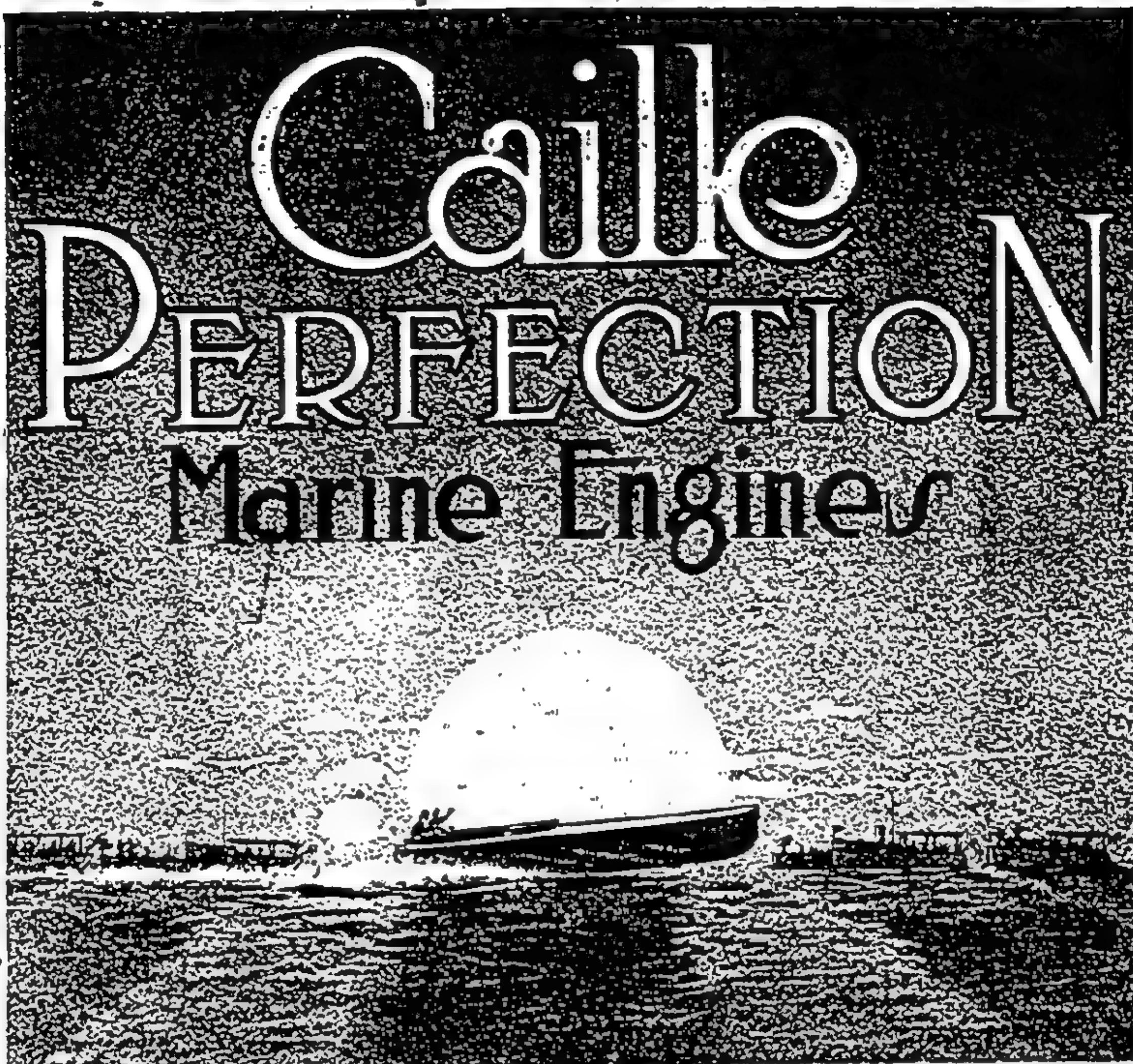


The only Portable Typewriter on the market. Can be folded up and taken anywhere.



THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!" Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism. The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF!—just "turn the knob." Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators. ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

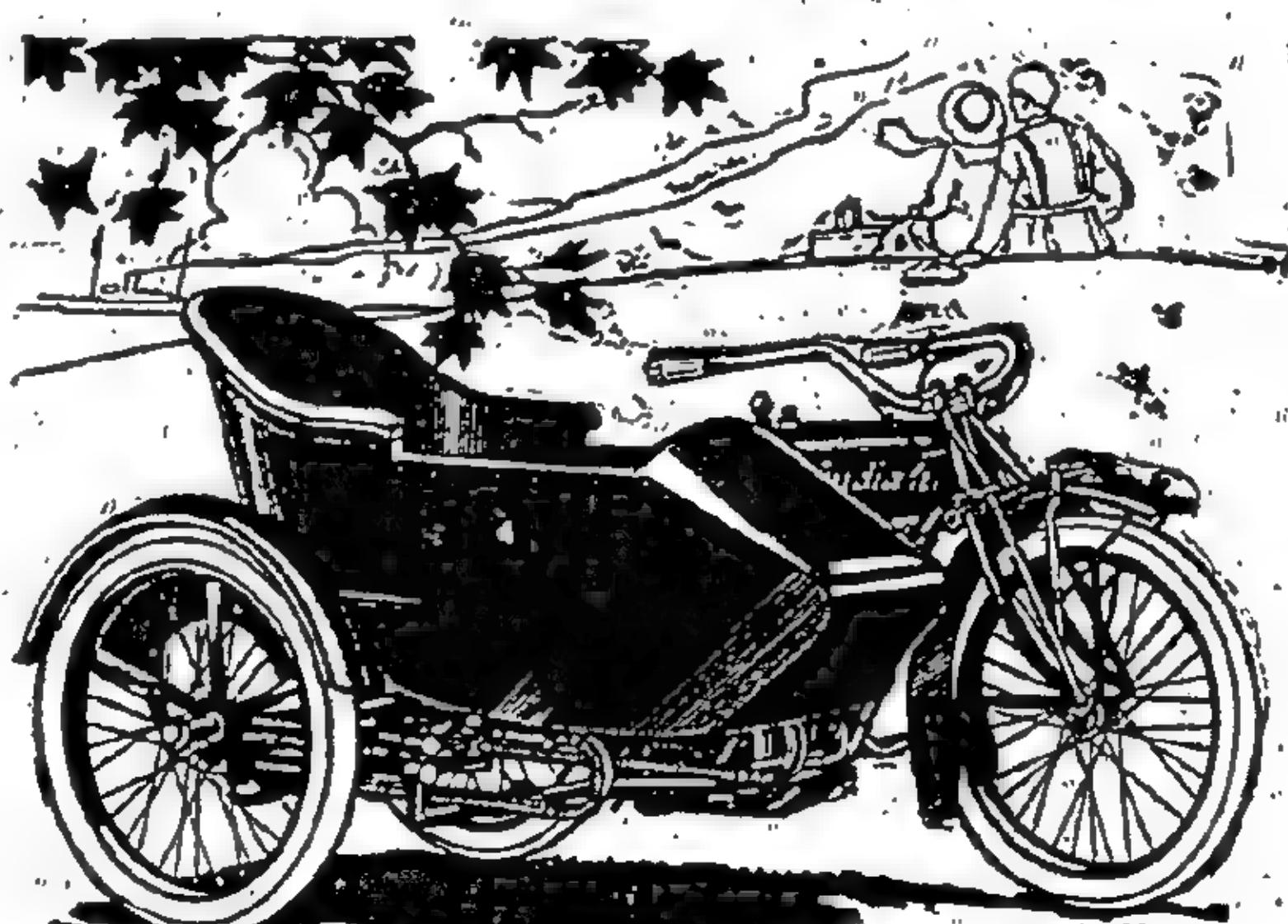
The Machine contains 19 exclusive features not found upon any other machine. We shall be pleased to explain these and demonstrate this up-to-date machine. The very latest upon the market.



ALL SIZES FROM 2-30 H.P. CALL & SEE THE "ARISTOCRAT."

A 14 H.P. Four Cycle Motor. 4 Cylinder with Electric Starter and Storage Battery for Horn or Lights.

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Don't Just Long for the Outdoor World

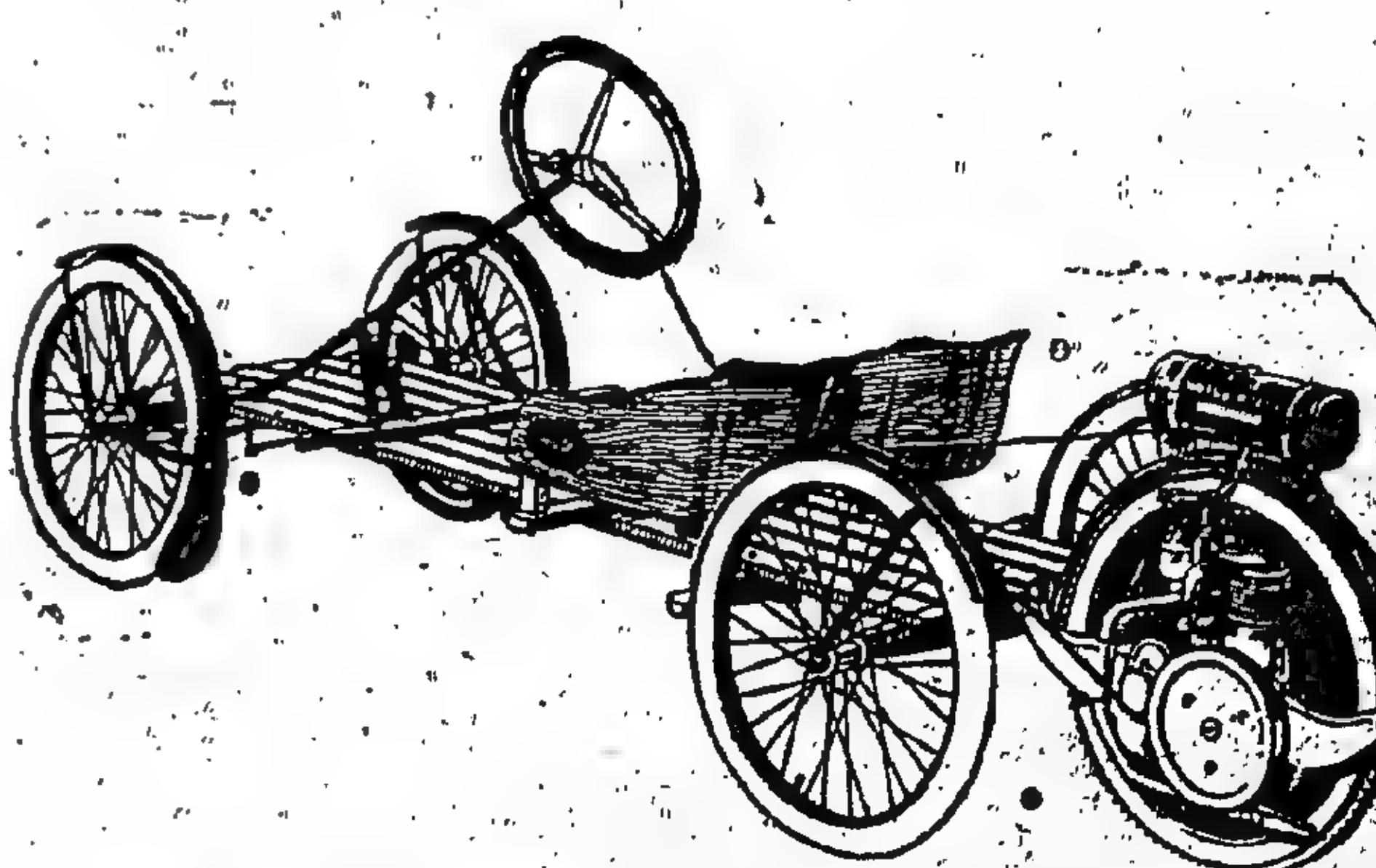
—actually see and enjoy it! Be a part of it. Drop into our showroom and arrange your own terms for an

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Clean, cozy, comfortable, convenient, speedy—the highest quality of materials and construction—the lowest in operating cost of any motor-driven vehicle. The most dependable means of locomotion in the whole wide world.

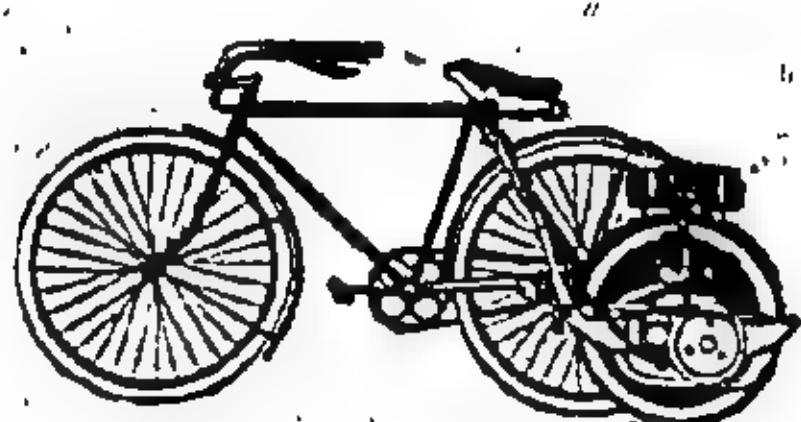
A machine for two-person touring or for solo riding. Demonstration any time you say. Don't envy the fellow who owns one when you can conveniently get one yourself.

We also are showing the 1917 Indian Powerplus, Side Car, Parcel Car, Electrically Equipped and other Bicycles.

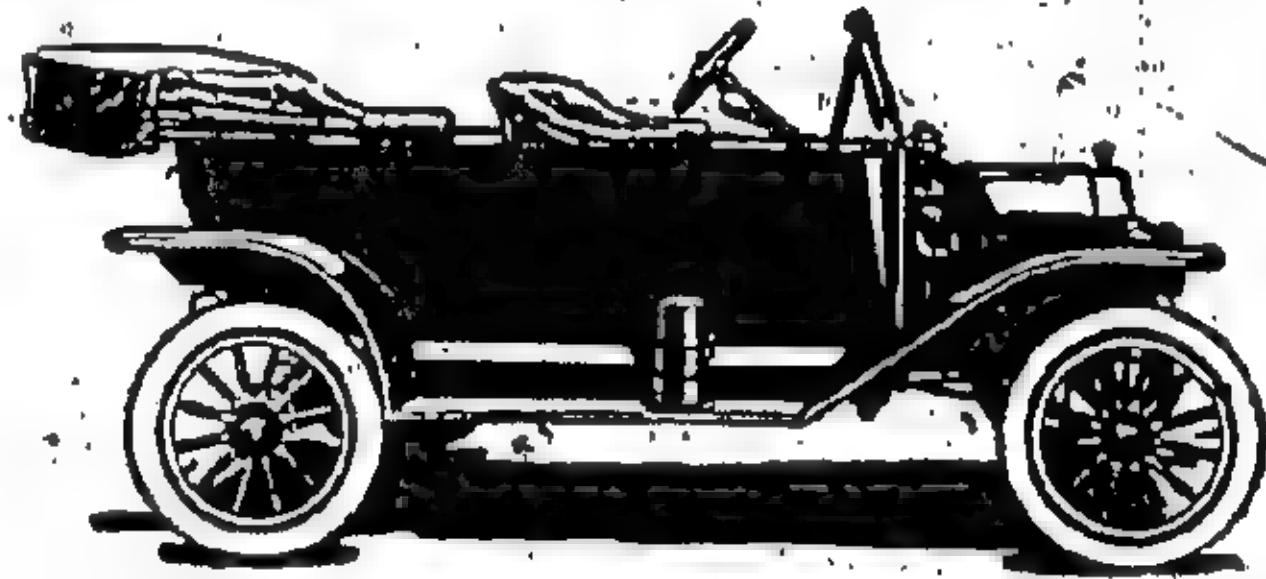


THE "SMITH" FLYER. Motoring at the minimum cost can be obtained with one of these "FLYERS." Full particulars upon application.

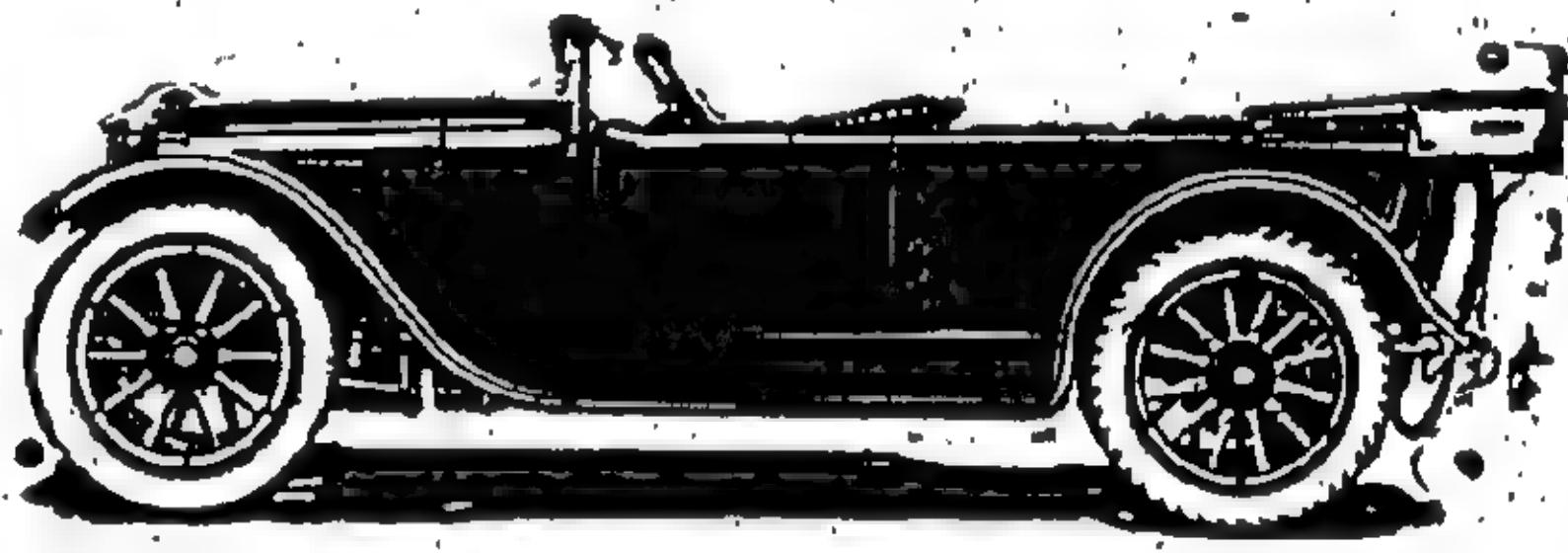
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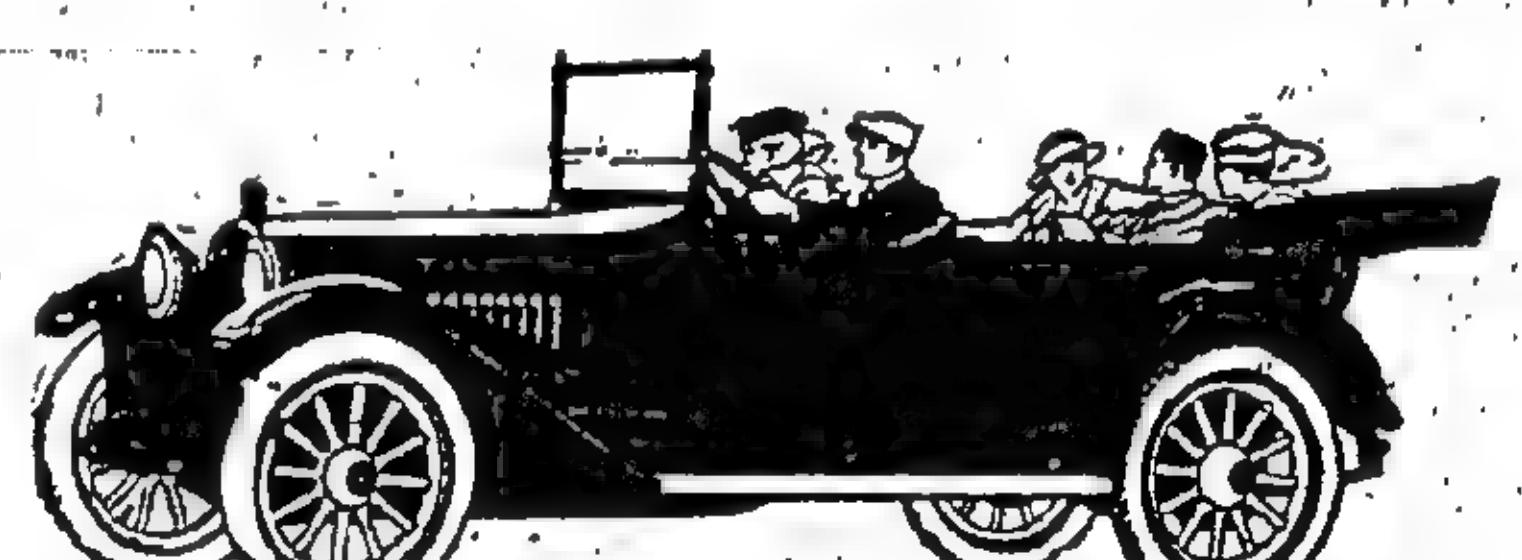
By attaching this "SMITH" Motor wheel to your Cycle, you can have all the joys of Motoring at the cost of a good cycle only.



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HUPMOBILE 40 H.P. 7 PASSENGER TOURING CAR. The most suitable Car for the hills around Hongkong. Ask any local owner for his opinion of the car and he will recommend you to buy one.

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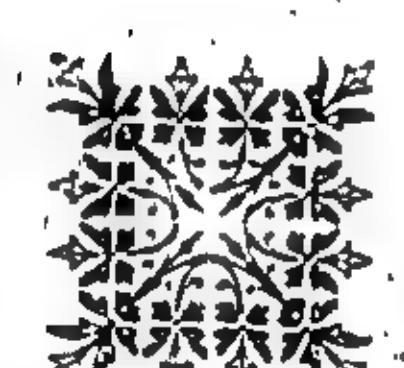
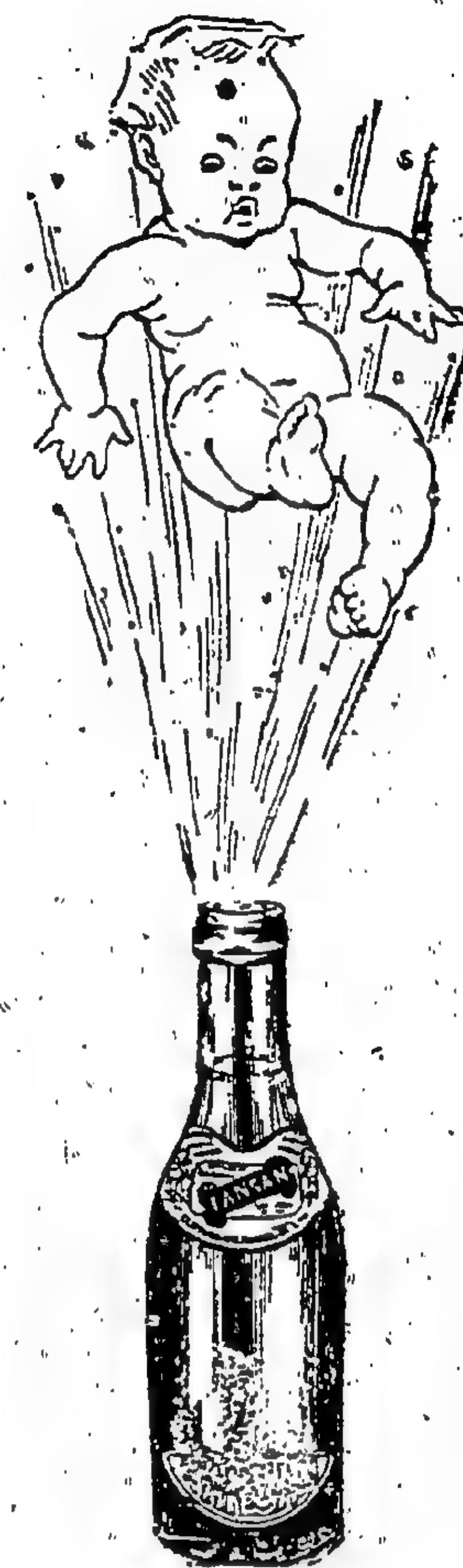
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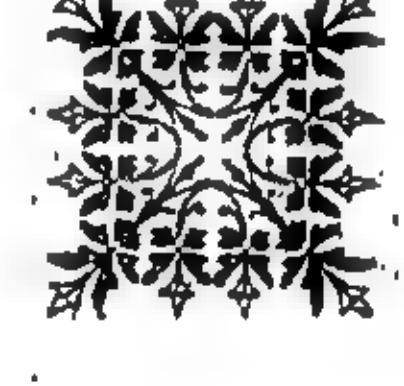
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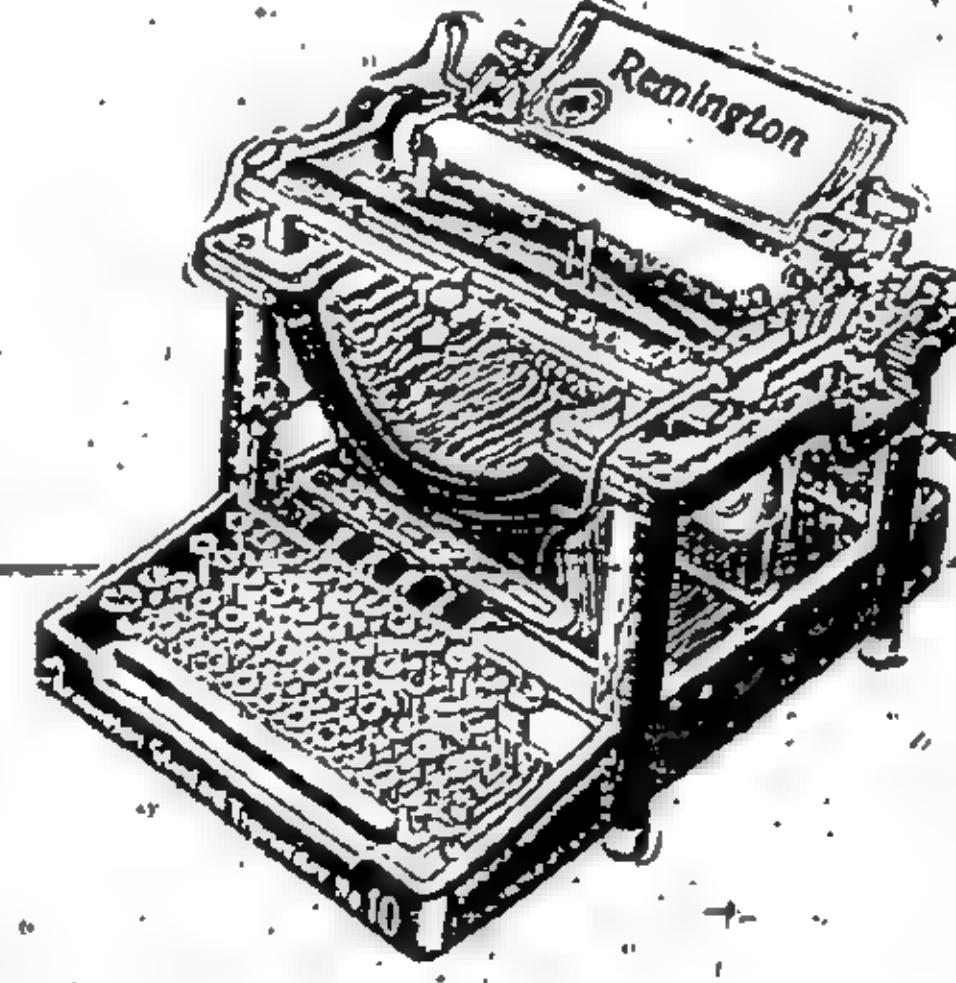
OF ANY CONCERN IN THE TYPEWRITER BUSINESS

"FROM EVERY ANGLE AND FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW THE REMINGTON QUALIFIES AS THE RECOGNIZED LEADER AMONG TYPEWRITERS" — FIRST AND ALWAYS.

OFFICIAL TYPEWRITER OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

also Gold Medal for Wahl Adding Machine AND Gold Medal for Typewriter Supplies such as Carbons, Ribbons, Etc.

THE STANDARD MACHINE



MIMEOGRAPH VERSUS DUPLICATOR.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH, ONE OF THE GREAT WIZARD'S LATEST INVENTIONS, HAS COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZED DUPLICATING PROCESSES.

THE EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH, BASED ON THE NEW DERMATYPE WAXLESS STENCIL THE WONDERFUL SHEET OF INDESTRUCTIBLE, DARK, BLUE PAPER, LEAVES ANY DUPLICATING MACHINE MILES BEHIND.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF IMPRESSIONS CAN BE TAKEN FROM A SINGLE STENCIL A REPRODUCTION SO PERFECT THAT EVEN A HIGH-POWER GLASS REVEALS VERY LITTLE DISSIMILARITY.

THEREFORE, DO NOT BUY ANY DUPLICATOR BEFORE YOU HAVE SEEN THE WONDERFUL



EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CHINA, HONGKONG AND MACAO:

MUSTARD & CO.

TELEPHONE 1186.

MOUTRIE'S.

VICTROLA

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT OF ALL.



Nella

THE WORLD'S
GREATEST ARTISTES
SING EXCLUSIVELY
FOR
THE "VICTOR."



Curtos

THE WORLD'S
GREATEST ARTISTES
SING EXCLUSIVELY
FOR
THE "VICTOR."

"The hours go by like minutes!"

When friends gather round the Victrola of an afternoon, time and dull care are lost in melody.

At a Victrola matinee you can hear the song "hits" from not one, but all of the latest musical comedies. More than that, you can summon before you the greatest artists and entertainers in every field of music to provide you with your afternoon's amusement.

Easy
Terms

Victrolas

PRICES:-- \$33
to
\$350.

Let us put a Victrola in your home on our easy terms. It will make life merrier for the whole family.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order

10% " " on monthly accounts.



Ruffo

EVERY VARIETY OF
RECORDS
TO SELECT FROM.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.



Teleggini

THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

The large and well-known store of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., has for years past been the premier shop of its kind in Hongkong, and at this time of the year, when most people are thinking of marking the forthcoming festival either by giving presents or adding to their own personal belongings, one's thoughts inevitably turn to this warehouse of dainty and useful articles. All that could be done has been done to cope with war conditions with the result that there is again a large selection of high quality products well worthy of consideration by all who go shopping for Christmas.

Suitable Presents.

In the matter of fancy toilet goods, there is an almost endless profusion, and among the more recent supplies are French perfumes in great assortment. Such well-known makes as Houbigant, Gravier, Piver, and Roger and Gallet are to be found in artistic bottles and decorative boxes, whilst of dressing-table requisites there is a sufficiently wide selection to please all tastes. For Home folks or old China hands, there could scarcely be a better or more acceptable gift than the illustrated glimpse of China, entitled "Land and Water," this little book teeming with pictures of interest and letter-press of a high order.

For Smokers.

For the smoker, a stock of cigars and cigarettes of all brands and qualities is to be found, and one that will be hard to beat anywhere in Hongkong. The difficulties of keeping tobacco goods in prime condition are obvious when the climatic conditions of the place are thought of, but this firm has set itself out to defeat the spoliation ordinarily wrought by the elements here, by the construction of specially-designed storing rooms, wherein the various forms of the fragrant weed are tended to with a care that speaks volumes for the state in which they will reach the customer's hands. Of cigars there is a stock demanding inspection by all connoisseurs, and the best and most well-known makes are to be found, as well as a varied assortment to please those not so cultured in the merits of a "smoke". Requisites for smokers are to be found in plenty, and the man who is looking forward to a relaxation from business, with the additional enjoyment of a pleasurable "whiff", should do a duty to himself and see what Messrs. Watson's have to offer him.

Wines and Spirits.

The name of "Watson" is intimately bound up with "the cup that cheers," and of the wines and spirits there is a stock in hand that guarantees that no man need make it a problem of what he will drink for Christmas. In addition to their own brands of whiskies and brandies, the firm are agents for makes known the wide world over, and this year, as in past years, assorted cases for Christmas are being put up at prices that appeal. There are three classes of cases, priced respectively at \$22, \$28 and \$32, and one has only to glance at the list of their contents to realise that such a case would be an investment profitable and pleasurable. In addition to this, special cases can be put up to order, and, when the convenience of such a method of ordering is realised, there will doubtless be a large demand. In order to ensure timely delivery, orders should be placed as soon as possible, for with depleted staff the firm will no doubt be taxed to cope with the extra business of the season.

Because of their long years of experience in catering for the Christmas trade, Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., have a distinct claim on the public patronage during the festive season. In spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing on account of the war, judicious buying has placed them in a position to be able to satisfy the demands for toys and all manner of Christmas presents, and a glance at their windows is sufficient to show that they have this year a display which will compare more than favourably with previous Yuletide seasons.

For the Children.

This is the time of year when we think particularly of the children. War or no war, they naturally expect to receive the substantial gifts which make them count the passing years by the number of Christmases that come their way. Messrs. Powell have a truly amazing variety of toys, games, etc., of the most modern type. They are especially fortunate in having obtained a big supply of well-filled Christmas stockings, while another special feature is to be found in the big stock of pretty tinsel decorations for use on Christmas trees. All the toys on show have been specially imported from England, and, of course, many of them reflect the war spirit which prevails at Home. There are whole battalions of tin and lead soldiers and a big assortment of new war games. Other suitable gifts for boys are the splendid mechanical toys, of which the firm has a fine show, these being headed by some beautifully-made sets of Meccano. For the very young children there are all kinds of fair toys, while the special show of dolls and dolls' prams will be sure to give great delight to the girls. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Powell have secured this year a very big assortment of Christmas crackers.

The Ladies' Department.

More than ever this year, Messrs. Powell are catering for the ladies, and in the department set apart for the special needs of the gentler sex some especially attractive goods are to be seen. There is a charming variety of evening gowns and cloaks, while special attention should also be drawn to the fine quality of sets being offered. Silk and lace blouses, fancy neckwear and handkerchiefs, handkerchief-scarfs, work bags, etc., are on show in great variety.

Among the last named are some very pretty and useful bags both in silk and leather, all fitted with essential requirements. For the children, a special feature is being made of the display of woolen coats—white for the very little ones and coloured, with caps to match, for those of older years. These can be had in all sizes. There are also some most attractive jersey suits and kilts.

Other Things.

In the gentlemen's department, everything that modern fashion dictates can be secured, as well as being made of smart neckwear, the latest in socks, fancy waist coats, etc. There are many other lines here which will be found to make most acceptable Christmas presents. This latter observation applies equally well to the furnishing department, where there is a very fine display of cut glass, English china and electro plate. These are all of the very best English quality, and are most serviceable in use. The same department is also making a special show of sider-downs of dainty design. In short, no thing that is "needed" in the house-furnishing line is wanting in this well-known establishment, where quality and reasonable prices go hand-in-hand.

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

WING ON COMPANY.

THE SINCERE COMPANY.

If there is one thing more than another that the Wing On Company excels in, it is in the big effort made for the many customers who visit its fine store at Yuletide. This year is no exception to the rule established long ago. If anything, this season the firm has surpassed itself in laying in stocks of useful, handsome and dainty articles in such wonderful variety that patrons' tastes are catered for in an admirable manner. The goods are of the very best, and the Company has spared no pains or expense to see that everything possible that can be required at Christmas at reasonable prices is placed before the purchasing public. From past experience, the firm has learned that there is a big demand at this season and has secured large quantities in every needed line which cannot fail to please.

Some Improvements.

The Company has now additional advantages to offer, inasmuch as its premises have been enlarged. This was very necessary, as its fast-growing business demanded that steps should be taken to provide more facilities for customers. Now the firm has quite settled in the new premises, which have been divided up into departments in a capital manner. As extra space has been secured, the Company has been able to establish more departments, and it now carries an assortment of goods which will rank in quality and price with any other store in the town. It is safe to say that the Hongkong public will not leave the Wing On Company out of their round this year—they have been too well served in the past to do that.

A Choice Selection.

One of the first things which should be mentioned is that the Company has, after much trouble, procured a large consignment of toys, which include the latest novelties. Novelty is, in fact, the aim of the Company and this, coupled with very low prices, means that the demands of everyone can be dealt with. The Wing On Company has always been noted for the choice selection of candies it gets from England and America, and this year it is as well in the fore as ever in this respect. In the grocery store will be found Christmas puddings, the choicest of choice wines and spirits, cakes, biscuits and many other delectable dainties which are indispensable to a well-arranged festive board as is a store like the Wing On Co. to the shopkeeper.

Presents and Other Articles.

As everyone is aware, there are more presents exchanged at Christmas than at any other time of the year, and, of course, the Wing On Company has not been lacking in making provision for the demand which will be made upon it to supply something nice and artistic at a reasonable figure. Therefore it is worth the while of anyone to visit the silver and jewellery department, where all wants can be met. For those who have already bought their presents, there are other lines which everyone requires every day of the year—books and shoes, furniture, musical instruments, ladies' wear, gentlemen's goods and many other things, but, what is of special mention, is the fact that, now the cold nights have come on, there will be found at the Wing On Company's premises one of the finest selections of English and Australian all-woollen British-made blankets.

To come to the point, there is everything for everybody at the Wing On store and it is time well-spent to go round the premises, where all requirements can be met, and purchase made at exceedingly low figures.

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE NO. 1. \$22.

CASE NO. 2. \$28.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3 Bott. St. Etienne Claret | 1 Bott. St. Margaux Champagne |
| 3 " Light Dry Sherry | 1 Bott. Burgundy " Beaune " |
| 3 Bott. Port Full Bodied | 3 Bott. St. Etienne Claret |
| 3 " Gia. | 1 Bott. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's |
| 1 Bott. Superior Old Cognac | 1 Bott. Port Superior Light Liqueur |
| 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch | 1 Bott. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac |
| 1 " Whisky " E " Quality | 1 Bott. Very Old Liqueur Scotch |
| 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky | 1 Bott. Dewar's Scotch Whisky |
| | 1 Bott. Orange Curacao |

CASE NO. 3. \$32.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 Bott. St. Marcellin Champagne | 1 Bott. Old Brown Sherry " E " Quality |
| 2 Bott. Superior Old Port " D " Quality | 1 Bott. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy " E " Quality |
| 1 Bott. St. Julian Claret | 1 Bott. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky " E " Quality |
| 3 Bott. St. Julian Claret | 1 Bott. Orange Curacao |

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 346

PLEASING GIFTS FOR ADULTS.

GRAND XMAS DISPLAY. THE KIDDIES' DELIGHT.

ARE YOU AT A LOSS
WHERE TO GO FOR YOUR
CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES?

THERE IS ONLY ONE PLACE:—

THE DAIRY FARM.

THE WELL KNOWN STORE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

WING ON CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE NO. 198.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

WINTER BLANKETS.

IN

GREY AND WHITE

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE.

KNOWN TO BE THE

CHEAPEST IN THE EAST.



THE IDEAL
DISINFECTANT.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE.
ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT
DISINFECTING FLUID.

SENSIBLE XMAS GIFTS

AT

THE
HOUSE
FOR
VALUE

SHAW'S FOR MEN

PRICES
TO
SUIT
EVERY-
ONE

ALL BRITISH GOODS

TEL.

692

DRESSING GOWNS, RUGS, WAISTCOATS, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, MUFFLERS, CAPS, GLOVES, SOCKS, SILK OR LINEN HAND-KERCHIEFS, SWEATERS, SCARVES, BELTS, STUDS, LINKS, FANCY BUTTONS, GARTERS, LEATHER SUITCASES, BRACES, TIES, ATTACHE CASES, CARDIGANS.

TEL.

692

ARE USEFUL PRESENTS

J. T. SHAW

High Class

NEW

SUITINGS

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR

NEW

OVERCOATINGS

HONGKONG HOTEL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 482
TEL. K. 226

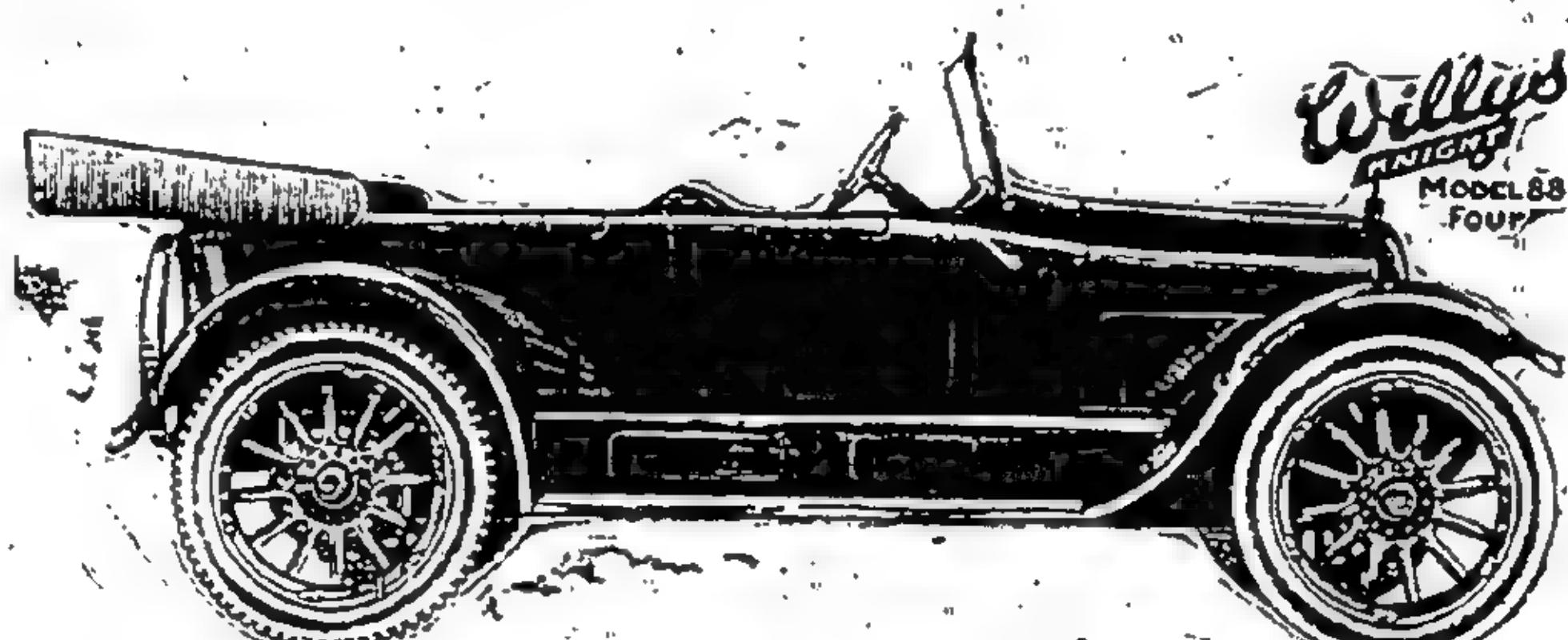
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN SOUTH CHINA & MACAO FOR:—
THE WILLYS KNIGHT.

A Large Consignment is Expected to Arrive before Christmas.

WILLYS-KNIGHT MODEL 88-FOUR SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING CAR.

40 H.P. sleeve-valve motor, 121-inch wheelbase. Electric starting and lighting, Vacuum gasoline system.

The Willys-Knight Model 88-Four Touring Car is a beautiful car—more pleasing in its proportions, more satisfying in its lines and finish—than any picture can show. For its beauty does not appeal merely from one angle, but from every angle; its finish shows as rich and perfect at close range as at a distance.



34 by 4½-inch tyres, non-skid rear. Demountable rims (one extra rim).

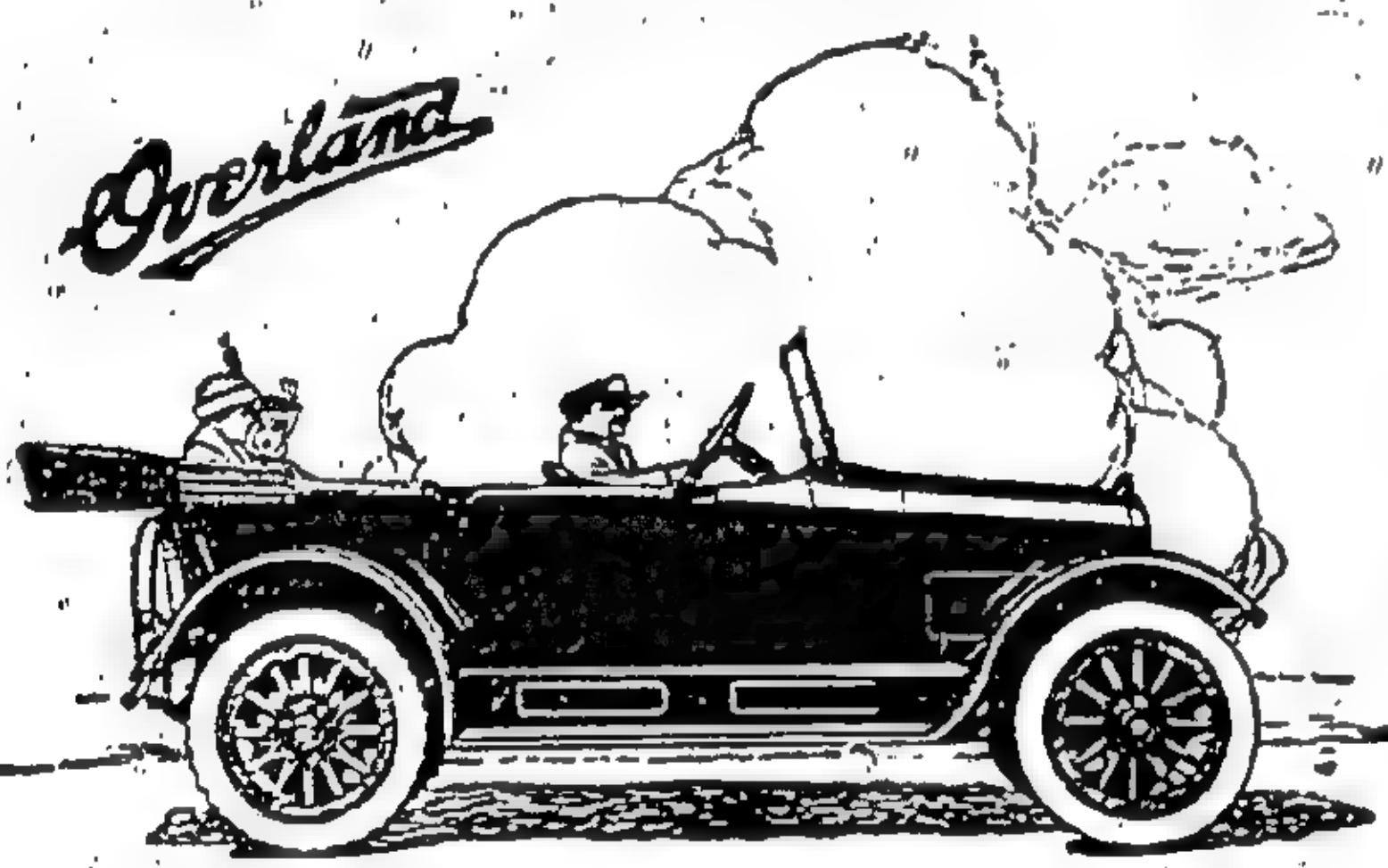
Spring-cushion upholstery, Cantilever rear springs.

The fenders are long and sweeping in their curves, with gracefully rounded surfaces, and the running boards are clean and free from obstructions. The sloping wind-shield is built in, and conforms to the curve of the cowl, making it a part of the car itself rather than a mere attachment. * * * * It is a beautiful car.

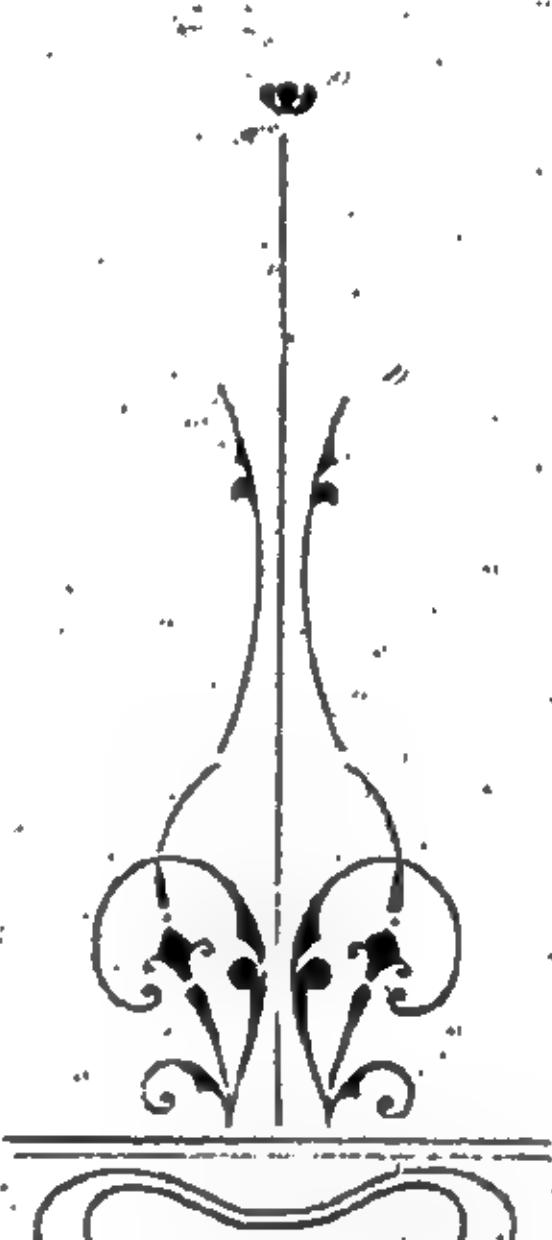
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|-----------------------------|---|
| Long stroke en bloc engine. | Electric starting and lighting. |
| High-tension magnet | Right or left drive, centre control. |
| Ignition. | 31 by 4-inch or 765 x 105 mm. tyres, non-skid rear. |

Demountable rims (one extra) Finish: Light grey, with black mudguards and trimmings. Cantilever rear springs.

FIVE-SEATER TOURING CAR—OVERLAND NEW SERIES MODEL 90.



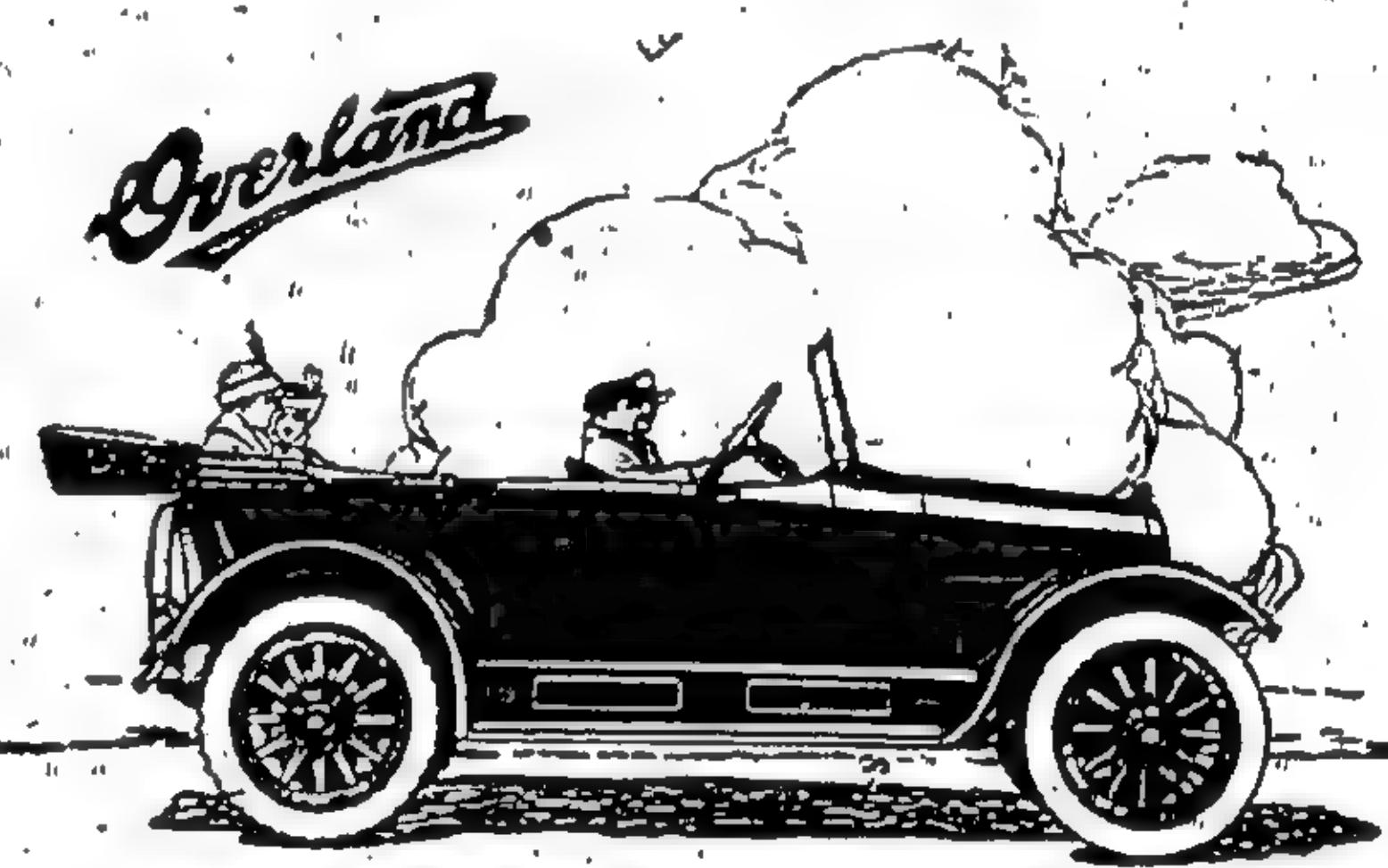
In appearance, as in all other respects, the Model 90 Touring Car is all that you would demand, or expect, in a much higher-priced car. The body is long and low, with that harmony in the blending of lines that marks the true streamline type. The front edge of the radiator is rounded; the bonnet slopes gradually into the beautifully curved cowl—even the back of the car is gracefully rounded out. There are no projecting door hinges or handles; no obstructions on the running boards; nothing about the whole car to mar the clean smoothness of its lines. The mudguards are long and sweeping in their curves, with gracefully rounded surfaces; the built-in wind-screen is a part of the car itself rather than a mere attachment. In every respect it is a car which you will be proud to own and drive.



| | |
|--|---|
| Powerful block type engine. | Vacuum petrol system. |
| Electric starting and lighting. | 112-inch (2.85 m.) wheelbase. |
| 32 x 4-inch or 815 x 105 mm. tyres, non-skid rear. | Demountable rims (one extra) Cantilever rear springs. |

Finish light brown, with black mudguards and trimmings. Brown upholstery, with hood and hood cover to harmonise.

OVERLAND MODEL 85-FIVE-SEATER TOURING CAR.



This long, low-streamline body is unmarred by angles or projections. From the rounded edge of the radiator to the full curved back, there is not a break in the lines. The doors are flush, with hinges concealed with handles inside. The mudguards are long and sweeping in their curves, with gracefully rounded surfaces.

The wind-screen is built in, and conforms to the curve of the cowl—a part of the car itself, not an apparent after thought.

Model 85 touring car is a beautiful car. It asks no odds of any car at any price—it is at home in any company.

A HARLEY-DAVIDSON SURPRISE, THE NEW "MASTER 18"

The new 1918 twin motor is the result of concentration on one ideal to produce absolutely the best motorcycle motor possible to make, regardless of the cost of production.

More speed—more power—faster getaway—increased flexibility to run slower—more pulling power when running slowly—increased gasoline economy—lower motor temperature—more silent operation—all these extremely desirable superior points of performance have been attained through the following 1918 features:

High velocity non-condensing intake manifold.
Roller bearings on drive side of crank shaft.
Hardened and ground steel washer in flywheel to reduce friction.
Improved silent acting cams.



Ventilated intake housing cap.
Intake valves with 30° degree seats.
Longer intake valve stem guides.
Longer intake valve springs.
Intake valve lifter arms fitted with rollers.
Enclosed push rod springs.
More coils in exhaust valve springs.
Large carburetor air valve.
Three-point air valve spring tension adjustment to compensate for atmospheric changes.
New carburetor needle valve cam.
Larger auxiliary air shutter on carburetor.

CARS FOR SALE OR HIRE. PROMPT SERVICE GUARANTEED.

“ASAHI BEER”



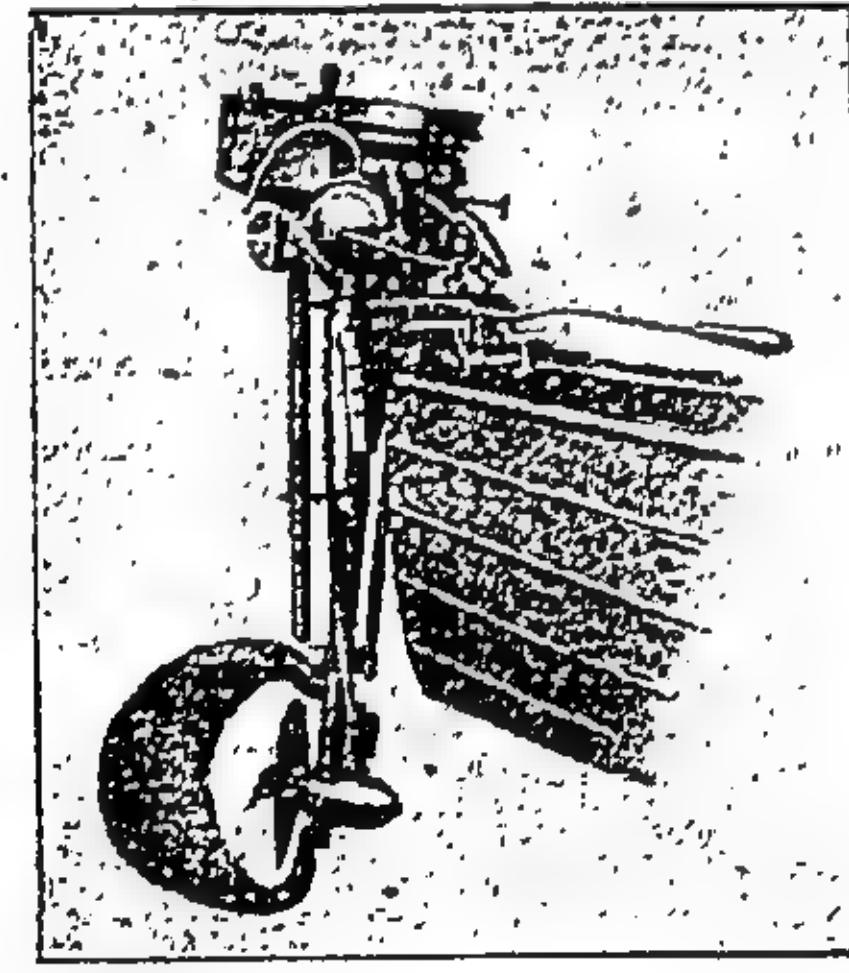
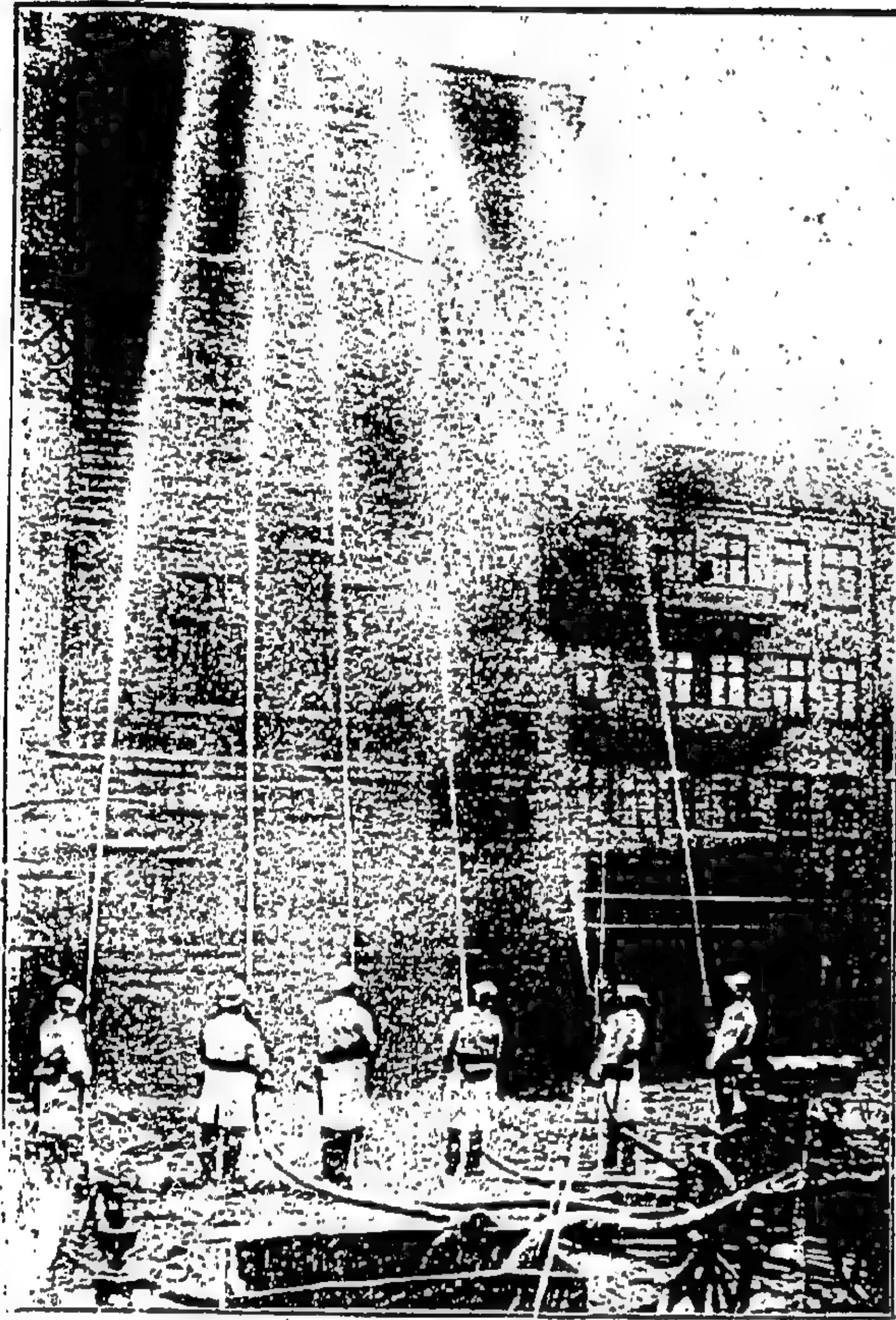
SOLE AGENTS:-

IMITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

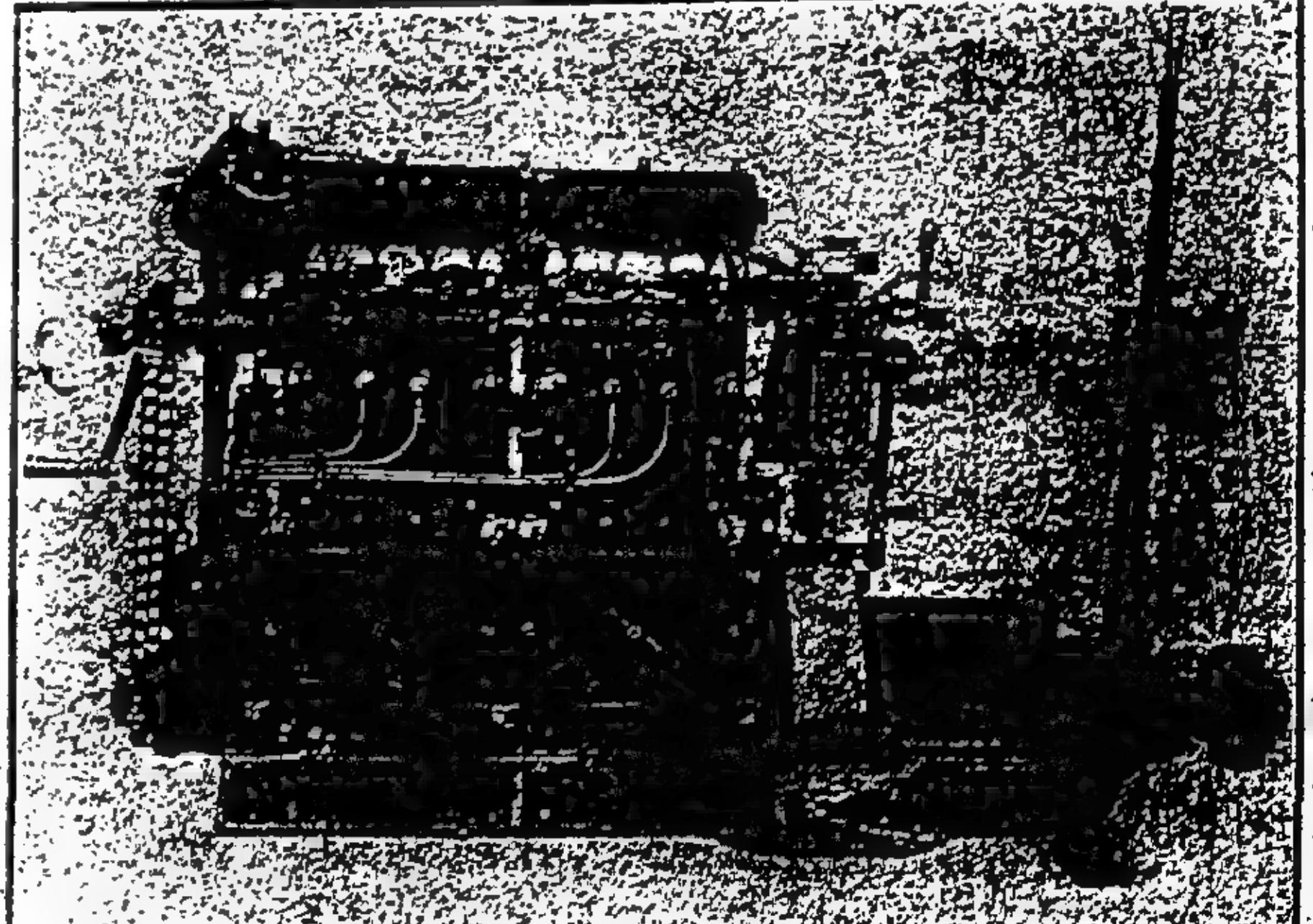
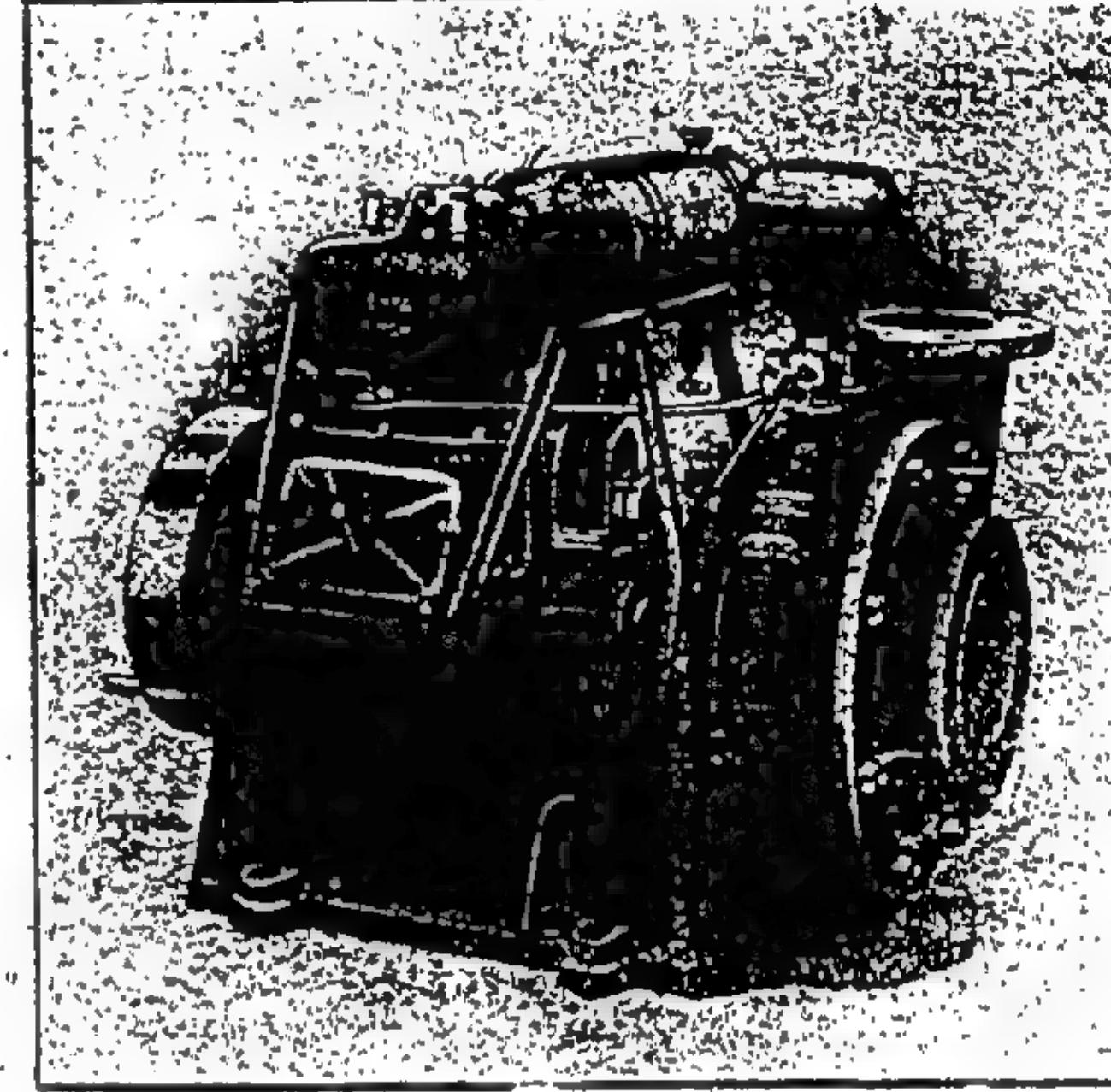
TELEPHONE Nos. 155 & 236.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. FIL. IN CHINA, LTD.

AGENTS FOR:



SWEDISH GAS ACCUMULATOR LTD.
AGA Lighting System,
"DIESEL" Motors. Stationery as
well as Marine. Ranging in power
from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 3,000 B.H.P.
"ATLAS," "BERGSUNDS" & "SKANDIA"
Direct Reversible Motors in stan-
dard sizes from 5 to 400 B.H.P.
"ELLWE" High Pressure Crude Oil
Motor, from 7 to 72 B.H.P. The
most economical motor on the
market.
"ARCHIMEDES" two Cylinder Port-
able Boat Motor 2 & 5 B.H.P.
"PENTA" Motor. From 1 to 72
B.H.P. Stationery as well as
Marine.
"LUDWIGSBERG" Fire Engines. Com-
pressors and Pumps for various
purposes.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF SWEDEN, LTD.
Generators and Motors for vari-
ous purposes.
THE JUNGNER ACCUMULATOR CO. Elec-
tric Accumulators for lighting,
fans, and ignition devices.
GRAHAM BROTHERS. Elevators (for
passengers and goods)
L. M. ERICSSON & CO. Telephone In-
stallations, Plants & Acces-
sories, Electric Fire Alarms,
&c., &c.



VARIOUS KINDS OF MACHINERY FOR ALL PURPOSES.

York Buildings, Top Floor, Chater Road,

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B B B BEST BRITISH BREW

THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER



MADE IN CANADA.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.

DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 188.

GOLOFINA

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

WITH THE HAVANA FLAVOUR

"PERFECTO"

has the flavour softened to a degree which makes it an altogether fascinating smoke.

Made from the choicest Jamaica leaf and always sold in perfect condition.

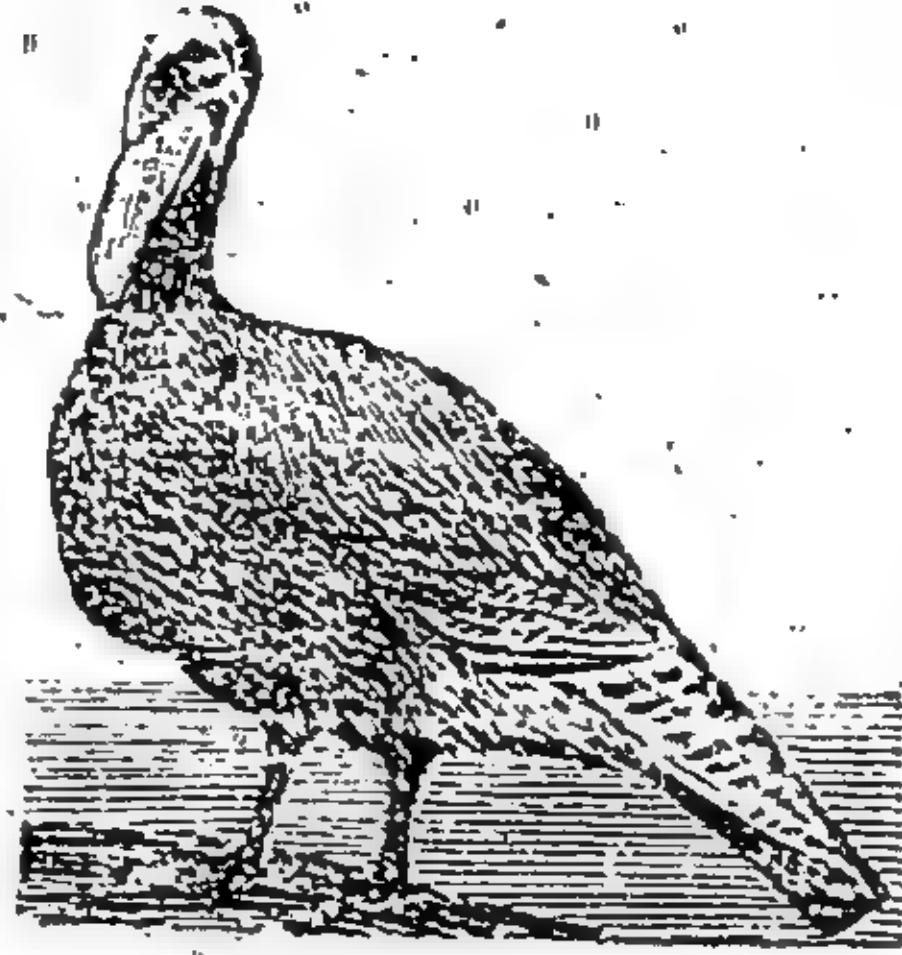
"BOUQUETS"

Same Quality in a smaller size.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.



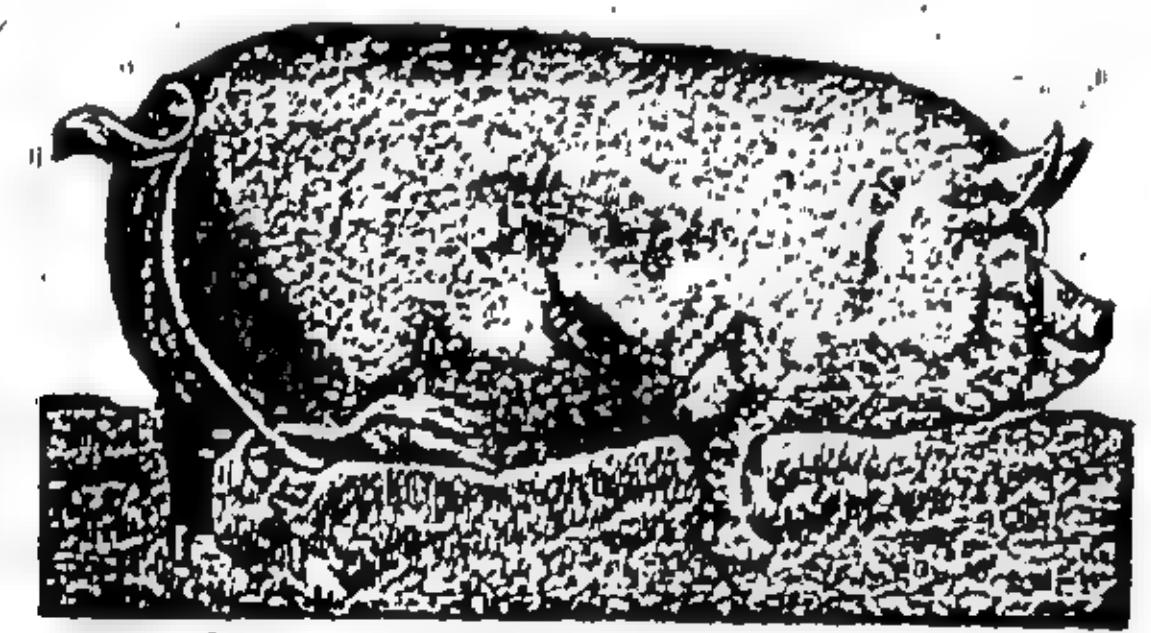
DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE
AND
HAMS, CORNED AND SMOKED TONGUE,
ARE INDISPENSABLE DURING

THE
FESTIVE SEASON.



OUR HOUSE-FED CAPONS and CHICKENS
SHOULD ALSO FIND A PLACE ON YOUR TABLE.

• • •

Sausage Meat, Sucking Pigs.

THE
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

HAVE EVERYTHING A SMOKER REQUIRES.

B. B. B. Briar, Companion, Calabash, & Meersham Pipes.
Gold & Silver mounted Pipes.
Gold & Silver mounted Cigar Holders.
Gold & Silver mounted Cigarette Holders.
Gold & Silver Cigarette cases in all the latest designs.
Leather Cigarette cases.



Smoker's Cabinets, etc., etc.
Leather & Rubber Tobacco Pouches.
Large stocks of Havana, Dutch, and Manila Cigars.
Egyptian & Virginian Cigarettes by all the Best Makers.
English and American Smoking Mixtures.

A LARGE SELECTION OF GOODS SUITABLE
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS NOW ON VIEW

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION -
CUT GLASS - - - - -
ELECTRO-PLATE WARE - - - - -
BRONZE ORNAMENTS - - - - -
FANCY BASKETS - - - - -
MARBLE CLOCKS - - - - -
FRENCH HAND-PAINTED VASES - - - - -
ETC., ETC., - - - - -



THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS. TEL. NO. 151.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONES 1741, 1742)

A CHOICE VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE XMAS GIFTS AT MODERATE PRICES

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF ALL BRITISH GOODS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, AND INVITE INSPECTION

BRASS
AND
COPPER WARE,
INCLUDING
HOT WATER JUGS
—
JARDINIERES
—
CRUMB SETS
—
ASH TRAYS
—
CAKE STANDS.

OUR
STERLING SILVER DEPART.
WHICH IS ON THE
1ST. FLOOR,
IS WORTHY OF YOUR INSPECTION.

Puff Jars, Powder Boxes,
Tea Caddies, Trinket Boxes,
Gold and Silver Pencil and
Cigarette Cases.

CHOICE DESIGNS
IN ENGLISH
SOLID SILVER,
PRESENTATION PLATE,
XMAS GIFTS,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS
NEW DESIGNS AND MODELS ARE
CONSTANTLY BEING ADDED.

RODGER'S FAMOUS,
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
INCLUDING
STAINLESS KNIVES.

Flower Vases, Centre-pieces
Tea and Coffee Services
Salvers, Preserve Jars
Tea and Coffee Spoons
in Silk Lined Cases.

HINK'S
FAMOUS
TABLE LAMPS
—
SILK
CUSHIONS
—
DOWN QUILTS
—
HEARTH SUITES
—
FIRE-GUARDS.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE:

FLOWER VASES, FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, SWEET DISHES,
FANCY CUT JUGS, ETC.

LADIES'
FANCY HANDBAGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS
IN FANCY BOXES
BLOUSES-MOTOR WRAPS
LACE NECKWEAR, ETC.

DO YOUR
XMAS SHOPPING EARLY
AND
GET A BETTER SELECTION.
WE WILL DELIVER YOUR GIFTS FOR YOU
ON XMAS EVE, IF YOU WISH.

GENTLEMEN'S
WALKING STICKS,
GLOVES,
DRESSING GOWNS,
JAECER'S SWEATERS & WAISTCOATS,
FANCY NECKWEAR,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SAFETY RAZORS, HAIR BRUSHES.

TOYS-GAMES-DOLLS TABLE DELICACIES, FANCY CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

**ARROW
SHIRTS**

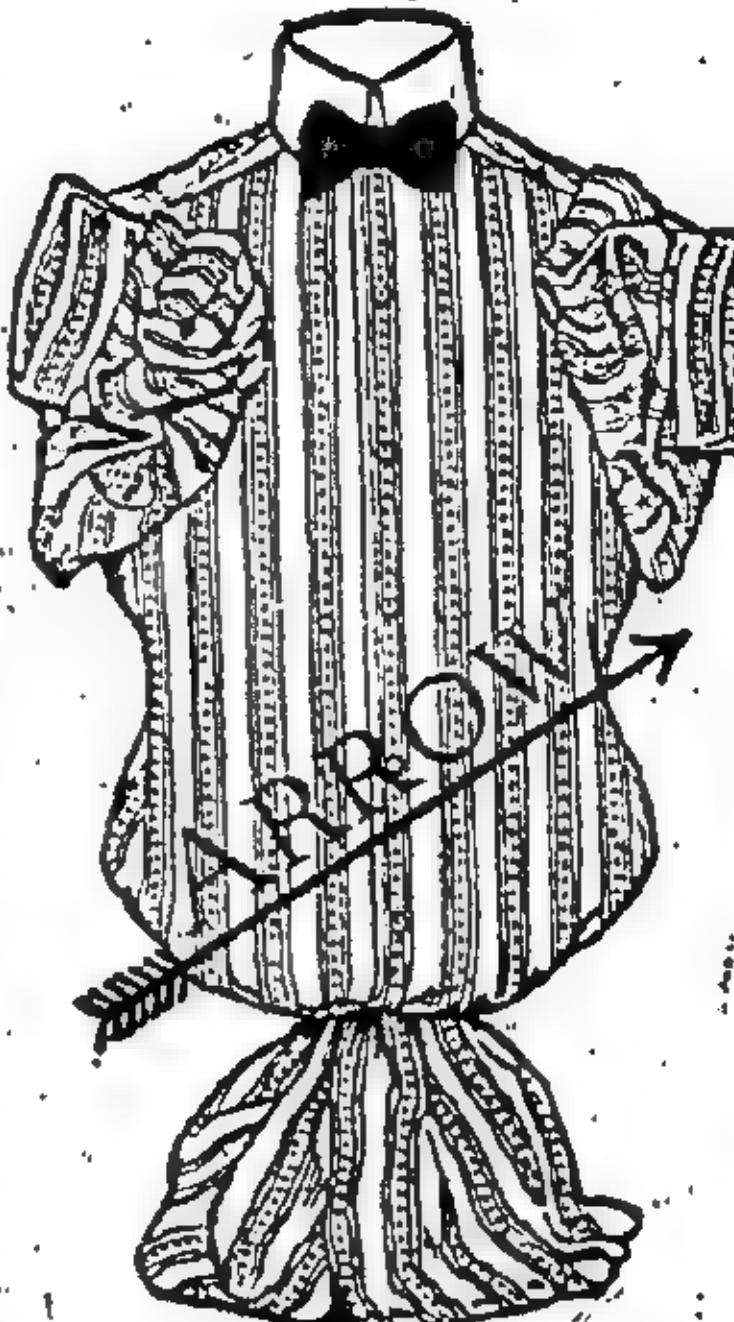
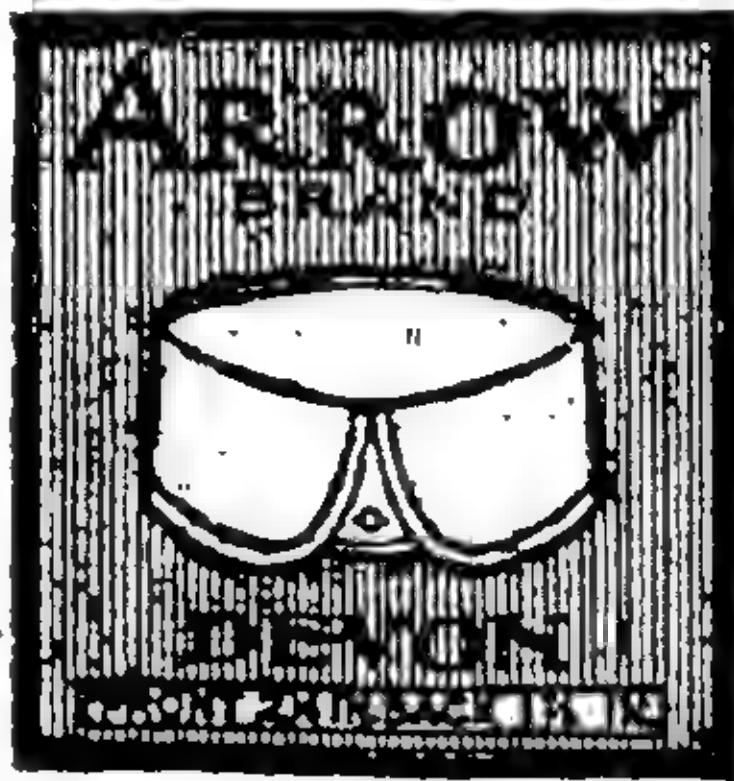
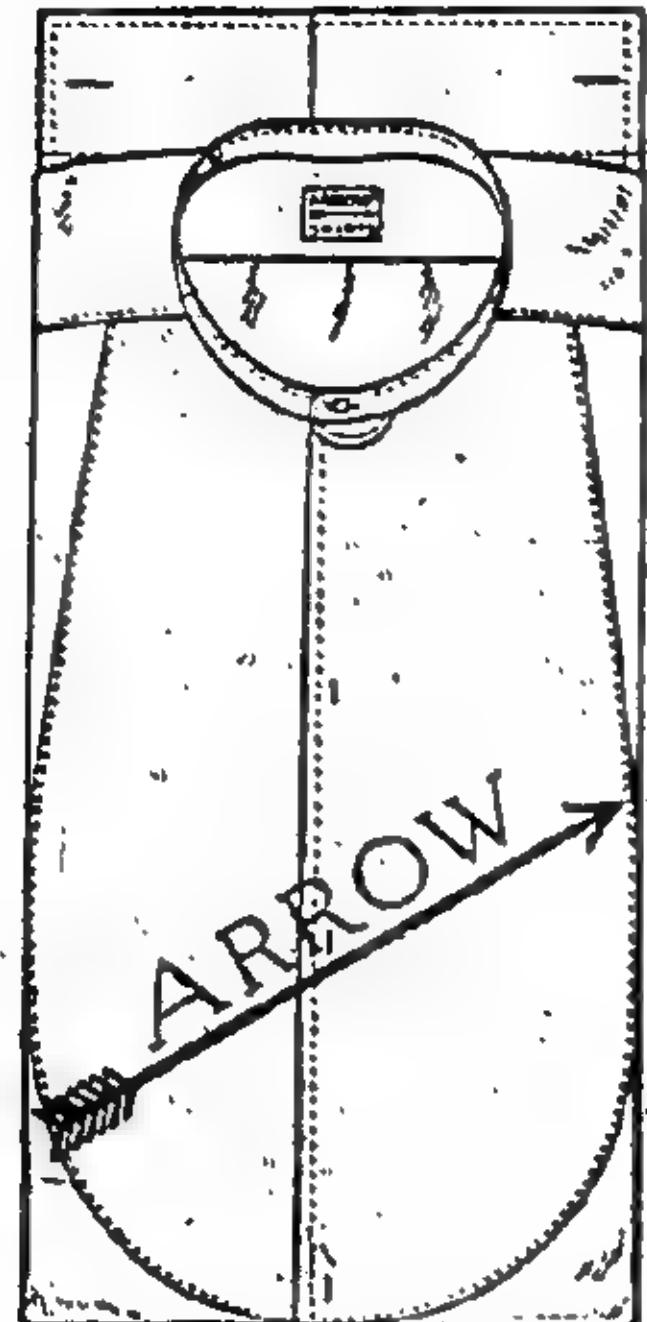


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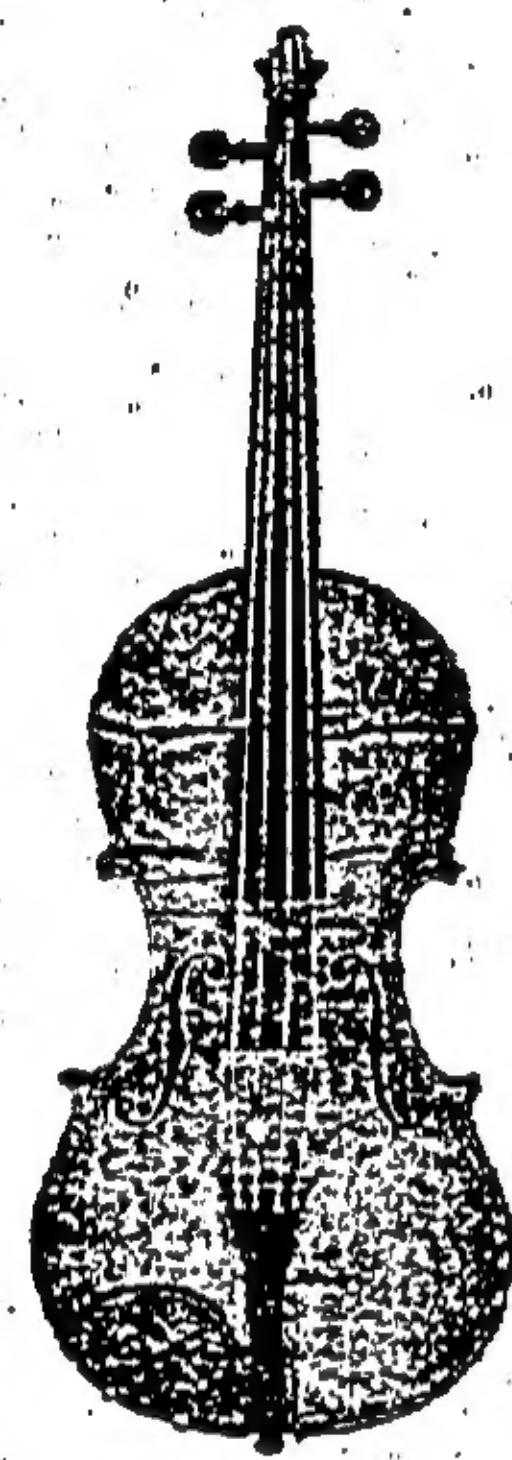


PIANOS

BY

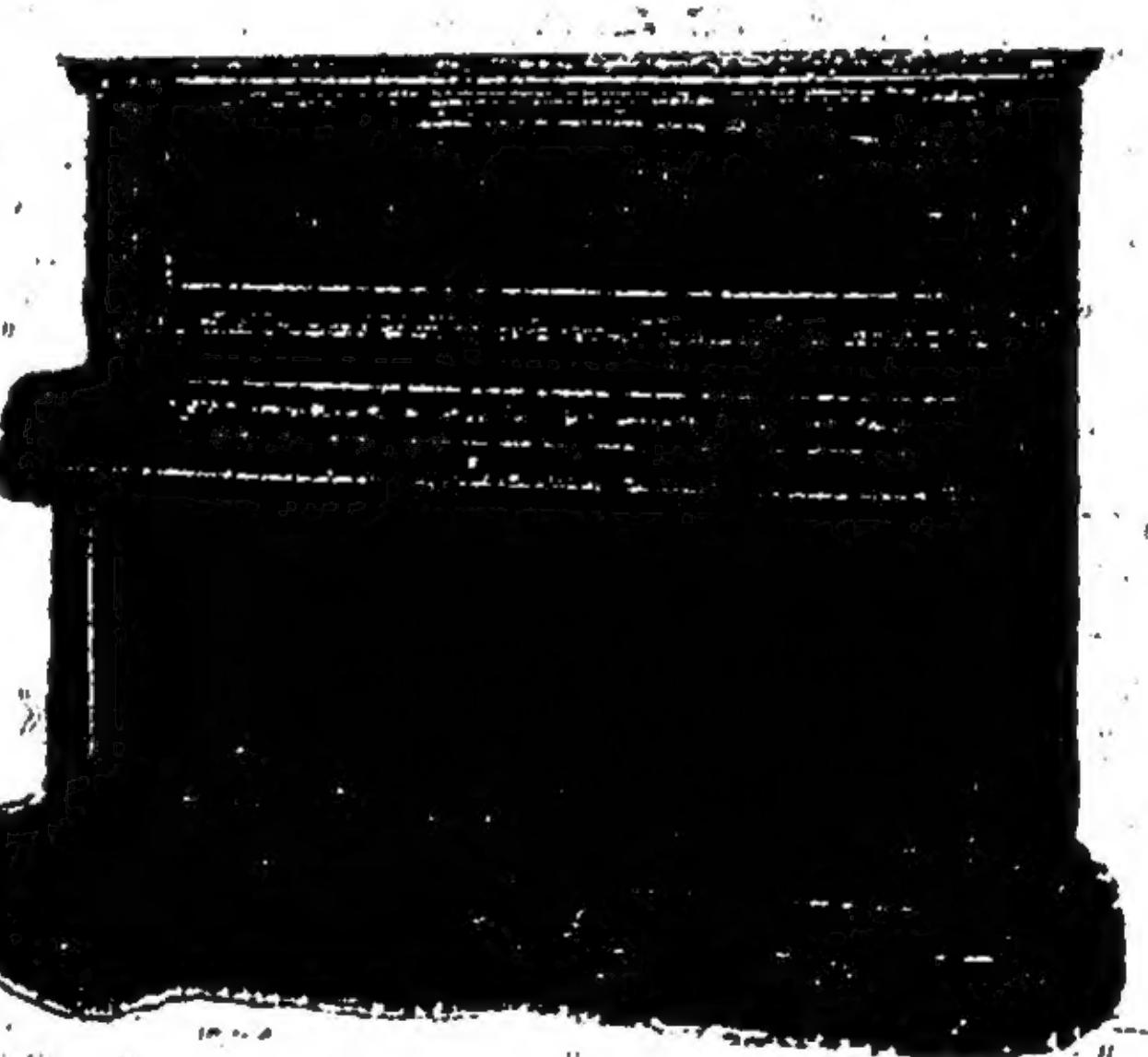
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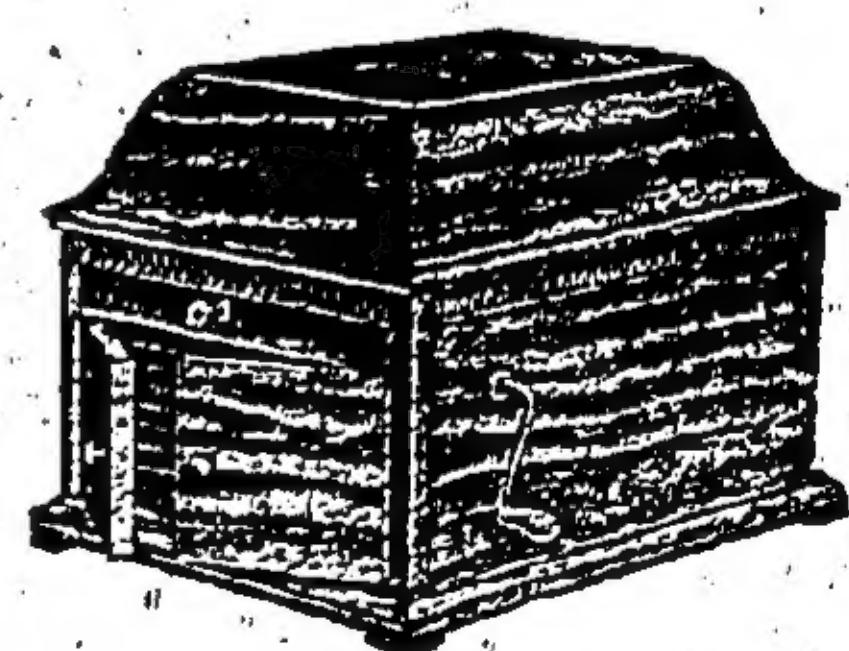
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THE ALL METAL PLAYER PIANO
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16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 29.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Embargo on Iron and Steel.
A Japanese official dispatch from Ottawa to the Foreign Office says that under date the 15th ultimo the Canadian Government has prohibited, except to the United Kingdom and British Dominions and possessions, the export of the following iron and steel goods:—Pig iron, steel ingot, steel billet, steel bloom, steel bar, steel slab, iron and steel shapes (including beam, channel, angle, and T and Z shapes), and other iron and steel for building and ship construction purposes.

British Import Embargoes Extended.

The Foreign Office, says the *Japan Chronicle*, is in receipt of information from the Japanese Consul-General in London that since the 16th ult. the British Government has prohibited, except under licence from the Board of Trade, the import of the following goods:—Abrasion cylinders, binding cords, brass rods and wire, cycles (excluding motor cycles), electrometers, electric dynamos over 4 horse power, portable electric lamps, magnets, motors, weights and measures, pencils, pens, all the other articles of stationery the import of which has not yet been prohibited and preserved vegetables.

Australian Ban on Tinplate Goods.

With regard to the Australian prohibition of the import of tinplate manufactures, reported by the Japanese Consul-General in Sydney, the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce state that Japan exports hardly any tinplate manufactures to Australia, except tinplate receptacles and toys. There will be some decrease in the export of toys but this will not be very considerable in view of the fact that the greater portion of Japanese toys exported to Australia are made of celluloid. The embargo on tinplate receptacles or articles imported into Australia in tinplate receptacles will be more keenly felt, though the extent of the trade is not very large. The authorities add that last year Japan exported Y\$95,000 worth of toys and Y\$108,000 worth of tinplate food to Australia. The extent of the Australian embargo on tinplate articles being not very clear from the Consular dispatch above referred to, the Kobo Chamber of Commerce has telegraphically applied to the proper authorities for further particulars.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Oil in Australia.
Australia's possibilities as an oil producer are interesting two wealthy oil companies, the Vacuum Oil and the British Imperial. The British Imperial Oil Company claims that one of its parent companies has spent \$100,000 in Australia in search for oil, and the Vacuum has begun a great experiment in oil boring and prospecting in the Commonwealth, assisted by Walter A. English, an American geologist, formerly employed by the United States Government. The cost of this venture is expected to equal the figures quoted by the British Imperial. In a statement made by the Vacuum Oil Company, it is explained that the owners of certain tracts of land in Australia have agreed to test, and have been informed, by the company that if oil is found, new companies will be formed and shares made available in the Commonwealth. In the announcement, the company says that the discovery of oil will mean the employment of a large number of people, and the expenditure of some of money on refineries, tanks, pipe lines, stills, barrel and casket-making plants.

M. English recently landed at Perth, West Australia, and will be a high-test in the Fitzgerald River country in that State, the one chosen being 140 miles from Albany. His reports will be made available from time to time for publication. Nationally the question arises as to the possibility of success. It is known that Australia has rich deposits of oil while, and a limited quantity of oil has been produced from shale in Tasmania. Although no natural crude petroleum has been produced, the indications are at least favourable in such places as Roma, Queensland, where natural gas has been found on boring.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

E.—SELLERS; S.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

| To-day's Closing Prices | STOCK. | Number of Shares | Par Value Up | 1915. | | 1915. | | 1916/7. | | 1916/7. | | Last Dividend and Date |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|--|--------|---------------------------|
| | | | | Highest | Lowest | Highest to Date | Lowest to Date | Highest | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | |
| n. \$600 | H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp. | 120,000 | \$125 all | 845 | Sept. | 785 | May | 820 | 545 | Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch. 2/6/- (\$17.06) Paid on 13/8/17. | | |
| s. \$300 | Marine Insurance. | 10,000 | \$250 50 | 427 | Sept. | 340 | Jan. | 426 | 300 | Final of 8/- making \$25. s/c 1915, and interim of \$18 s/c 1916. | | |
| b. t.115 | Canton Ins. Office, Ld. | 10,000 | £15 5s | 180 | April | 145 | Jan. | 180 | 100 | Final Div. of 15/- mak. 30% for year eing 30/6/16 Paid 31/10/17 | | |
| b. \$730 | North China Ins. Co., Ld. | 15,438 | \$250 100 | 972 | Aug. | 760 | Jan. | 1005 | 730 | Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid 26/4/17. | | |
| n. ex 73 \$205 | Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld. | 12,000 | \$100 60 | 280 | Dec. | 200 | Jan. | 300 | 190 | Final of \$15 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17. | | |
| b. \$121 | Fire Insurances. | 20,000 | \$100 20 | 163 | Aug. | 127 | April | 168 | 121 | \$7 & \$3 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17. | | |
| n. \$310 | Cina Fire Ins. Co., Ld. | 8,000 | \$250 50 | 420 | Sept. | 385 | Jan. | 420 | 290 | \$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17. | | |
| s. 179 | H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld. | 20,000 | \$50 all | 104 | Dec. | 281 | Mar. | 137 | 73 | Final Div. of \$5.00. Paid 29/9/17 making 20% for year end 20/6/17. | | |
| s. \$18 | H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld. | 80,000 | \$15 all | 233 | May | 19 | Dec. | 24 | 17 | \$12.50 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/3/17. | | |
| s. \$148 | Indo-China Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ld. | 60,000 | £5 5s | 172 | Dec. | 65 | Jan. | 207 | 124 | Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares Ex. 2/4 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defd. s/c 1916. | | |
| b. 433 | Deferred Preferred | 60,000 | £5 5s | 117 | Dec. | 80 | Dec. | 152 | 87 | Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17. | | |
| b. 112 | Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld. | 3,797,610 | f1 all | 94 | June | 75 | Jan. | 120 | 86/6 | \$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 | | |
| n. \$28 | Star Ferry Company, Ld. | 40,000 | \$10 all | 39 | Oct. | 23 | July | 41 | 28 | Paid 30/5/17. | | |
| b. \$50 | Refineries. | 20,000 | \$100 all | 134 | Sept. | 80 | Jan. | 146 | 82 | \$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17. | | |
| s. \$36 | Chira S. Refining Co., Ld. | 14,000 | P.50 all | — | — | — | — | 41 | 29 | \$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17. | | |
| s. 40 | Mining. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Interim Div. of 1/- year end 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9). | | |
| n. \$250 | Kaikan Mining Admin'nt. | 1,016,000 | f1 all | 35 | — | 30 | Dec. | 40 | 26/- | 1/- 2nd interim making 2/- for s/c 1917. paid 7/7/17. | | |
| n. 26 | Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld. | 10,000 | £1 all | 440 | Mar. | 240 | Jan. | 335 | 1.70 | Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 Paid July 1916. | | |
| n. 30 | Tronob Mines Ltd. | 160,000 | £1 all | 25 | Dec. | 32 | Mar. | 42 | 25.6 | £.50 Div. No. 36 Paid Sept. 1916. | | |
| n. 28 | Ural Caspians | 795,666 | f1 all | 43 | April | 25 | Jan. | 38 | 9 | £.50 Div. No. 37 Paid Sept. 1916. | | |
| b. 491 | Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd. | 429,880 | G. \$10 all | — | — | — | — | — | — | £.50 Div. for year ending 30/6/17. | | |
| b. 412 | Docks Wharves, Godowns, & Co. Ld. | 60,000 | \$50 all | 82 | Oct. | 65 | April | 96 | 67 | Paid 12/9/17. | | |
| b. 73 | H.K. & W. D. Co., Ld. | 60,000 | \$50 all | 90 | Oct. | 56 | Mar. | 135 | 78 | Interim Div. of 42% for year 30/6/17. | | |
| b. 66 | Sh'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld. | 55,700 | f100 all | 63 | Sept. | 49 | July | 95 | 59 | Paid 28/7/17. | | |
| b. 69 | Sh'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld. | 36,000 | f100 all | 100 | Dec. | 80 | April | 98 | 67 | £.5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17. | | |
| b. 490 | Lands, Hotels and Buildings. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | £.5 for 3/4 year ending 30/6/17. | | |
| b. 390 | H'kong Hotel Co., Ld. | 20,000 | \$50 all | 124 | Feb. | 108 | Dec. | 118 | 94 | Paid 12/9/17. | | |
| b. 390 | H'kong Land Investment Co. | 50,000 | \$100 all | 114 | Jan. | 103 | Dec. | 105 | 55 | Interim Div. of \$3.5 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 15/7/17. | | |
| n. 854 | H'phreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd. | 150,000 | \$10 all | 74 | Jan. | 6 | July | 7.10 | 5.65 | 50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17. | | |
| n. 850 | K'lon Land & B'ng Co., Ld. | 6,000 | \$50 30 | 34 | Jan. | 40 | Sept. | 38 | 33 | £.2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17. | | |
| b. 70 | Shanghai Lands | 74,000 | f100 all | 57 | Mar. | 107 | Dec. | 107 | 74 | Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17. | | |
| n. 881 | West Point Building Co., Ld. | 12,500 | \$50 all | 68 | Mar. | 77 | Dec. | 90 | 69 | Interim Div. of 3% making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17. | | |
| b. 890 | H'kong Central Estates. | 10,000 | \$100 all | 103 | Dec. | 99 | Jan. | 106 | 89 | £.70 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/9/17. | | |
| s. t.178 | Cotton Mills. | 20,000 | \$100 all | 180 | July | 117 | Jan. | 178 | 130 | Tls. 12 for year ending 30.11.17. | | |
| s. t.158 | Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. | 75,000 | f10 all | 164 | July | 113 | Feb. | 161 | 114 | Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16. | | |
| s. t.65 | Kung Yik | 8,000 | f100 all | 90 | Sept. | 72 | Jan. | 81 | 63 | Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14. | | |
| s. t.120 | Leou Kung Mow | 40,000 | f100 all | 100 | May | 77 | Jan. | 136 | 81 | Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17. Paid 28/9/17. | | |
| s. t.40 | Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd. | 20,000 | f100 all | 61 | Oct. | 63 | Dec. | 61 | 434 | Tls. 5 for 1913. Paid 26/3/14. | | |
| s. t.680 | Yangtzezeopos | 175,000 | f5 all | 61 | Oct. | 63 | Dec. | 61 | 434 | 7% n/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915. | | |
| b. 464 | Miscellaneous. | 60,000 | \$12 all | 114 | Apr. | 91 | May | 103.5 | 6.50 | 60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17. | | |
| b. 4350 | China Borneo Company, Ld. | 50,000 | \$5 all | 3.65 | Mar. | 4.95 | Oct. | 4.90 | 3.45 | 70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/3/17. | | |
| b. 4750 | China Light, Power, Co. Ltd. | 125,000 | \$10 all | 71 | Jan. | 10.15 | Oct. | 10.10 | 7.50 | 42 for year ending 31/7/17 Paid 6/10/17. | | |
| b. 425 | Dairy Farm Company, Ld. | 60,000 | f7 all | 35 | Jan. | 29 | Dec. | 41 | 20 | 80 cts. for 1916. Paid 27/3/17. | | |
| b. 474 | Green Island Cement Co. Ltd. | 400,000 | \$7.50 all | 11.20 | Oct. | 5.20 | Jan. | 12.10 | 6.75 | 43 for year 2/8/17. Paid 9/5/17. | | |
| b. 448 | Hongkong Electric Co., Ld. | 60,000 | \$10 all | 45 | Oct. | 36 | Feb. | 55 | 43 | Int. Div. \$3 for year 1917. Paid 21/8/17. | | |
| n. \$150 | Hongkong Ice Co., Ld. | 6,500 | \$25 all | 190 | Dec. | 183 | Oct. | 190 | 147 | Interim Div. \$1 for year 1917. Paid 15/8/17. | | |
| s. \$294 | Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld. | 60,000 | \$10 all | 34 | Dec. | 25 | Jan. | 41 | 26 | 7% n/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915. | | |
| s. \$650 | Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld. | 325,000 | 5/- all | 6 | Oct. | 5 | | | | | | |

